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19 September 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 September 1985

**CHINA REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

NEW SOCIETY LEADERS ELECTED--Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--The third annual meeting of the Chinese Society of the History of International Relations ended on 3 August. The meeting discussed the question of how to establish a history of international relations with Chinese characteristics. The meeting received a total of 80 treatises and data, including 50 treatises on theory of international relations and on contemporary international issues. The third Council of the Society elected Wang Shengzu [3769 4939 4371] as its president and Huan Xiang [1360 6763] as its honorary president. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 3 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1339

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

**GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW**--Moscow, September 2 (XINHUA)--Despite the upcoming U.S.-USSR summit, relations between the two countries continue to deteriorate, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said here Saturday. In an interview with U.S. TIME magazine and released by TASS, Gorbachev said any agreement will be difficult to reach because the arms race is escalating and the threat of war is not abating. He stressed the two nations should seek mutual ways to end the arms limitation deadlock. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union has been preparing in earnest for the November summit and he hopes the two sides might reach some approximative point during the talks. But, he accused the Reagan administration of lacking in sincerity for it. If the U.S. stand on the star war plan is firm, he said the Geneva talks will lose any meaning. Gorbachev reiterated that if the United States attempts to gain superiority over the Soviet Union in outerspace weaponry, the Soviet Union will "find an answer, a surely competent answer. But by then, all talks will be buried and I don't know when the talks would be resumed." He emphasized that the U.S. plan to test the second-generation anti-satellite system, part of which is outerspace based, could have serious consequences. The Soviet Union is opposed to the scientific research for developing outerspace weapons, Gorbachev insisted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 2 Sep 85]

**SOVIET BOMBERS NEAR OKINAWA**--Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA)--Two Soviet TU-95 Bear-G bombers flew southward about 270 kilometers northwest of Okinawa this morning possibly to establish a flight route to Vietnam and other strategic territories according to the Japanese Defence Agency. The two bombers were spotted by a Japanese Self-defence Air Force radar. The agency said it had received a report that the Soviet Union had recently deployed the Bear-G bombers, capable of carrying supersonic AS-4 missiles, in the Far East. The two bombers caught in the radar, however, were not carrying the missiles, the agency added. Radar on main Japanese islands often detected Soviet planes flying over the Sea of Japan or through Tsushima Strait off western Japan. The sudden appearance this time of Soviet bombers north of Okinawa gives rise to speculation that the Soviet Union may be trying to establish a flight route toward Vietnam and other strategic areas the agency pointed out. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 29 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/355

NORTHEAST ASIA

SEMINAR ON SINO-JAPANESE TIES ENDS IN BEIJING

OW101010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Zhang Yanping]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--The first annual academic meeting of the China Society for the Study of the History of Sino-Japanese Relations, which lasted for 3 days, closed in Beijing today.

More than 180 professors, scholars, and young and middle-aged researchers in the story of Sino-Japanese relations from 25 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions exchanged their views and discussed many aspects of the academic research in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Scholars from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Japanese professors and scholars visiting Beijing also attended the meeting.

The China Society for the Study of the History of Sino-Japanese Relations was inaugurated last August, and has more than 300 members. The annual meeting was held during the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the war of resistance against the Japanese. At the meeting, many scholars presented reasonable, forceful, and well-grounded arguments to refute a handful of people in Japan who had publicly distorted and violated historical facts, and denied the Japanese militarists' crime of aggression against China. In his speech, Yang Zhengguang, permanent council member and deputy secretary general of the society, said: All attempts to deny the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression against China are futile. Only by correctly summing up the historical experiences and lessons, and passing them on to future generations to educate them can we further develop Sino-Japanese friendship.

A responsible person of the society also expressed the hope of cooperation with Taiwan researchers in the history of Sino-Japanese relations, academic exchanges with them, and common efforts to promote research in the history of Sino-Japanese relations.

Sun Shangqing, chairman of the China Society for the Study of the History of Sino-Japanese relations; Zhao Anbo and Aisin Ghiorro Pujie, vice chairmen of the society; and Chen Haosu, vice mayor of Beijing and chairman of the Beijing Municipal Society for the Study of the History of Sino-Japanese relations, spoke at the meeting. Shigeo Owa, cultural attache at the Japanese Embassy in China, also attended the annual meeting. The meeting addressed 57 academic theses.

CSO: 4005/1331



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI APPEALS FOR PEACEFUL PUNJAB ELECTIONS

OW232040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 23 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today appealed to all political parties to work together to ensure smooth and peaceful elections in Punjab.

In a statement on Punjab elections in the two houses of the parliament, Gandhi emphasized that the fundamental issue now before all parties is whether they allow the elections in Punjab to be obstructed, frustrated and subverted by the forces of extremism and terrorism.

The election commission last night decided to put off the Punjab elections by three days from September 22 to September 25, giving time to the Punjab people to perform the last rites for the slain leader of the main Sikh political party Akali Dal Sant Longowal.

Earlier, the opposition parties had urged the government to postpone the elections in view of the tense situation after the assassination of Longowal.

Gandhi in his statement defended the holding of elections in Punjab and pointed out that the decision of the election commission was taken after consulting all concerned.

He called on all political parties to unitedly face the challenge of terrorism rather than succumb to the threat from terrorism and extremism. "In Punjab all else is secondly," he said.

CSO: 4000/349

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN URGES JOINT NUCLEAR RENUNCIATION WITH INDIA

OW191708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Islamabad, August 19 (XINHUA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani said here today that Pakistan is willing to join India in assuming binding international obligations to renounce nuclear weapons.

Addressing the National Assembly, Noorani said Pakistan had neither the capability nor the intention to produce nuclear weapons.

Noorani said Pakistan's own position was clear. He said, "We firmly hold the view that a non-nuclear regime in South Asia will be in the best interest of all countries in the region."

Pakistan has on several occasions invited India and other like-minded states to join in a treaty renouncing nuclear weapons, he said.

To this end, Noorani said, Pakistan has put forward the following concrete proposals:

- Simultaneous adherence by Pakistan and India to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty;
- Acceptance by both countries of full scope safeguards of International Atomic Energy Agency;
- Establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia;
- A declaration by India and Pakistan jointly renouncing the acquisition or production of nuclear weapons; and
- Reciprocal inspection of each other's nuclear facilities.

Unfortunately, he said, India so far has not given a positive or constructive reply to Pakistan's proposals, nor has it come forward with any proposal of its own which could reassure that India will not go back on its declaration of intent not to produce nuclear weapons.

CSO: 4000/349

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CHANGES EXPECTED IN SRI LANKAN ETHNIC PROPOSALS

OW272021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Colombo, August 27 (XINHUA)—The Sri Lankan Government is expected to make significant changes to its original proposals for a political solution of the country's ethnic issues, informed sources said here today.

Amended proposals will be placed before the minority Tamil groups at the next round of peace talks being negotiated for by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari.

The changes were urged by the Indians who met H.W. Jayewardene, chief of the Sri Lankan Government delegation, in Delhi over the past week, after the collapse of the second round of Thimpu Peace Talks recently.

While there will be no changes in the basic principle of a unitary state and no federalism, greater autonomy will be extended to the proposed provincial and district administrations and more subjects will also be allocated to them.

Ghandhi and Bandhari are due to meet leaders of the minority Tamil groups in New Delhi this week, who are participating at the talks. They will be urged to seriously consider accepting the amended proposals with a view to ending the long drawn hostilities.

Meanwhile Colombo is pleased with the changed Indian attitude which resulted in the deportation of three separatist Tamil leaders who were present at the peace talks but were seen to hinder progress at every turn.

Colombo is hopeful that India will stretch this attitude further till finally all dissidents are departed and "terrorist bases" in Tamil Nadu from where offensives are said to be launched, will be disbanded.

Despite expectations of an early solution to the ethnic issues through political agreement, the Sri Lankan Government is prepared for any major confrontation with the militant separatists. President Junius Jayewardene has stated that if the peace talks collapsed completely his government was prepared to face any challenge thereafter.

In the north and east, the Tamil militants have called for a demonstration against the deportation of the dissidents by India.

Northern trains have been obstructed mid-way and have had to be turned back to Colombo. In Jaffna, the militant Tamils want all government offices and shops to close tomorrow in sympathy with their demonstration.

The peace talks were suspended following increased violence despite the declared ceasefire. Violence has not abated totally still and incidents of different sorts are reported daily.

Reports reaching here said Tamil militants this morning blew up a Navy jeep and killed six Navy personnel in the eastern harbor town of Trincomalee. The jeep were [was] on routine patrol when it hit a land mine.

The Trincomalee area which saw an escalation of violence a few weeks back has been moderately quiet during the past week. Now violence there appears to be escalate once again.

CSO: 4000/355



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

**GANDI ON SRI LANKAN ISSUES**--New Delhi, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi met here today leader of the Sri Lankan government delegation to the Thimpu talks Hector Jayawardene. According to an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman, the stalemated talks between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamil groups in Thimpu were reviewed during the meeting. Gandhi urged that highest priority be given to ending the killing of innocent civilians and said confidence had to be built up which alone would help constructive negotiations, the spokesman said. The prime minister reaffirmed India's commitment to using its good offices to find a political solution to the Sri Lankan ethnic problem. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 23 Aug 85]

**PALESTINIAN GROUP LEADERS MEET**--Damascus, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The leading body of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) met here this evening to discuss the latest developments in Lebanon and Palestine following the Arab summit in Casablanca and U.S. Assistant State Secretary Richard Murphy's recent tour of Middle East. A PNSF spokesman said that the PNSF leaders will also discuss the situation as PLO leader Yasser Arafat will make "new concessions" to Washington and Israel "in order to have negotiations with them." The PNSF leading body will explore ways to confront and frustrate "the capitulationist line" and seek new forms of struggle to save the cause of Palestine, the spokesman said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 25 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/349

**WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

**BRIEFS**

**KANG SHIEN CONCLUDES CHILEAN VISIT**--Santiago, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councilor Kang Shien and his party concluded a 4-day friendly visit to Chile and left there today. Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia and officials from the Foreign Ministry saw the Chinese guests off at the airport. Chinese Ambassador to Chile Tang Haiguang also went to the airport to see them off. Chile's Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle gave a farewell lunch on 2 August to Kang Shien and his party. During his stay in Chile, Kang Shien was received by Chilean President Pinochet, met with some responsible officials, and visited the Chile National Petroleum Company. Kang Shien's Chilean visit follows his attendance at the inauguration ceremony of the new Peruvian President Alan Garcia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 3 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1331

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR OF POPULATION RESEARCH CENTER INTERVIEWED

HK190312 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] A senior Chinese population expert says China's population should reach zero growth level in the first 10 years of the next century.

The policy of encouraging each couple to have only one child was neither an expedient measure, nor a long-term plan, said Tian Xueyuan, director of the Population Research Centre at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in an interview with CHINA DAILY in Beijing.

"Our aim is to control one generation. That means to control the nation's population growth during the 25 years from the middle of the 1970's to the end of the century," Tian said.

China aims to hold its population to 1.2 billion (presently 1 billion) by the year 2000.

Tian said an excessively-fast population growth was detrimental to the development of the national economy and modernization drive. However, an ageing population would shift a heavier burden onto society which it could not afford. One couple might have to take care of four old people in the future, as a result of the one-child family policy.

"So we have to look for a middle road," he added.

In 1980, Tian said, the party Central Committee called for the whole party and Communist League members to implement a policy of one child per couple.

In the past few years, the nation has achieved good results with its birth control policy but the ratio of one-child families to multi-child families is still very low in China, he said.

"The emphasis of family planning should be on the rural areas because the fertility rate there is higher than in urban areas," he noted.

## Baby Boom

The director compared the momentum of population growth to "a running train." "Even if the train could be stopped by an emergency brake, it would slide for hundreds of metres," he said.

China is facing a latent baby boom in the next 10 years. It will be the third birth upsurge since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, Tian said.

The first baby boom occurred between 1949 and 1957, he said: The second boom lasted from 1962 to 1973. The two upsurges have increased China's population to the current 1.03 billion from 540 million in 1949, almost a 100 percent increase over the last 35 years.

Referring to recent criticisms of China's population policy in the U.S. press, Tian said certain Americans had concluded from hearsay that female infanticide in China has led to an imbalance in the ration between males and females.

"That opinion does not hold water, nor is it scientifically based," he said.

According to statistics from the 1982 national census, China's sex ratio is 106.3 (106.3 males per 100 females). This figure was similar to that of Japan and is lower than that of Singapore, he said.

The figures from the national census also show that the sex ratio is 102 in Beijing, 100 in Shanghai, 106 in Sichuan Province, the most populous area in China and 103 in Jiangsu Province, one of China's industrial bases.

The figures prove that China's sex ratio is normal, Tian said.

China is a big country. It is not an easy task to control the sharply increasing population. But most Chinese are willing to accept policy of family planning, he added.

CSO: 4000/349



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SEXUAL EQUALITY IN FAMILY PLANNING REGULATIONS

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 2, 5 Apr 85 p 64

[Article by Liao Guangzhong [1675 0342 0022]: "Family Planning Regulations Must Embody the Principle of Sexual Equality"]

[Text] The insistence on "one child per couple" is the nation's basic demand on family planning. It has worked very well in practice. To further improve family planning work and still within the "one child per couple" framework, the government has made a supplementary rule to cover that segment of the population in special circumstances and with special needs. Under the new rule, a couple may have a second child if they apply to the authorities concerned and are granted approval. On the basis of this rule, some provincial and municipal people's governments have accordingly drawn up a number of administrative regulations to meet the special needs of some citizens. This is absolutely proper.

However, some provincial and municipal regulations specifying what couples may have a second child violate the principle of sexual equality and are at odds with the nation's constitution and marriage law. For instance, one province's provisional regulations on family planning stipulate, "If the male in question is the only one among several brothers who is capable of reproduction, he may be allowed to have a second child." Another province comes up with this regulation, "If the male in question is the only one of at least three brothers who is capable of reproduction, he may have a second child upon approval." Yet a third province has ruled, "In a family with at least two sons, of whom only one is capable of reproduction, then the one who is capable of reproduction may have a second child upon approval. Or when the male in question is the sole heir of his family going back two generations, he may have a second child upon approval." In its "Circular on Coming to Grips with the Second Child Question," one province says, "If the male in question is the only one among at least three brothers who is capable of reproduction, he may have a second child upon approval." From the standpoint of satisfying the special needs of some citizens, these regulations are reasonable enough and cannot be faulted. But they share one weakness, namely their failure to embody the principle of sexual equality. In fact, they betray a tendency to regard the male as superior and the female as inferior.

Why so? First, the regulations allow a man to have a second child, provided he is the only one among his two or more brothers who is capable of reproduction. But what about the woman who is the only one capable of reproduction among her two or more sisters? It is unfair to make provisions for "brothers" without doing likewise for sisters. From the perspective of blood relationships, brothers and sisters, men and women occupy the same status at home. The exclusive references to "brothers" make it impossible to realize the principle of sexual equality in family planning work. The same flaw mars those regulations which provide an opportunity to have a second child where the father is the sole heir in his family going back two generations. This is because again from the perspective of blood relationships, father-son, father-daughter, mother-son, and mother-daughter relations are equally important in a family. Since the regulations allow only the sole male heir to have a second child, does it mean that the woman who is the only child in her family going back two generations is not to be treated likewise? This clearly again discriminates against women.

This state of affairs must be attributed in part to the sloppy thinking of the people who drew up the regulations, but it also has something to do with such outdated ideas as carrying on the family name and considering the male as superior to the female, ideas which still exist among certain comrades. Some provinces and municipalities did try to avoid these pitfalls. One municipal regulation reads, "When the person involved is the only one among two or more brothers or sisters who is capable of reproduction," "when one spouse is the only child, male or female, in his or her family going back two generations," he or she may apply to have a second child. This regulation complies with the principle of sexual equality and is conducive to good family planning.

12581

CSO: 4005/1311

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 7, 13 Jul 85  
pp 4-5, 7

[Article by Shao Jinrong [6730 6855 2837]: "Education Resolution of the Central Committee Points Out a Direction For Reform in Higher Education Management"]

[Text] The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Educational Reforms" is a landmark in China's educational history. At a time when national energies are being shifted onto economic construction, the "Resolution" signals the fact that education today has really come into its own. A programmatic document on China's educational reform, it outlines a development plan for our nation's educational endeavor. With its decisive significance for our effort to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is vital for our economic takeoff.

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Educational Reform" has strategic implications for reforming the management system of our higher education.

The "Resolution" points out, "The key to current reforms in the higher education management system lies in relaxing the state's managerial stranglehold on colleges and universities."

Among the more glaring weaknesses of our higher education management system are the blurring of responsibility between the government and institutions, excessive state control, a lack of effective management at the macro level, fragmented management, low efficiency, impediments to horizontal coordination, a failure to tap institutional potential and initiative and a tendency on the part of the state to "undertake" too much responsibility, with the result that teachers and students' enthusiasm is not fully mobilized.

The "Resolution" points out explicitly, "In reforming the management system, we should combine efforts to strengthen macro management with a firm effort to simplify administration, delegate power and expand institutional autonomy." All basic to reforming China's higher education management system are such provisions in the "Resolution" as those which concern administrative simplification, power delegation, institutional autonomy expansion,

strengthened state guidance and management over higher education on the macro level and the establishment of a national education commission. The "Resolution" opens a path and points out a direction for comprehensive and thorough reforms in higher education.

## I

The key to reforming the management system of China's higher education is to properly demarcate the responsibilities of the state and institutions. Government agencies concerned now meddle in many things none too effectively in which they should not interfere at all, taking on many matters which rightfully belong to the institutions. The latter are powerless to make decisions in a wide range of affairs, from the allocation of manpower, financial and material resources to the design of a particular window in a building. The result is that institutions all come to look alike and lack dynamism. Moreover, the agencies become so bogged down in day-to-day matters that they have overlooked macro management. As some people say, instead of looking after education for the state, the agencies have gotten themselves into the business of operating the institutions on their behalf.

"Decentralization" and "centralization" might wax and wane as characteristics of our higher educational management system in the past, but they merely denote the division of powers between the central government and local authorities. No consideration was ever given to granting the institutions a measure of autonomy to run themselves. No thought was given to the initiative and enthusiasm of the institutions themselves, the units directly responsible for developing qualified personnel. By enhancing the dynamism of institutions of higher education, not only will we be able to avoid repeating the historical mistake of simple "decentralization" and "centralization," but we will also facilitate other reforms.

We must simplify administration, delegate power and increase the institutions' academic autonomy. The "Resolution" makes it absolutely clear that under the guidance of unified government educational principles and planning, we must expand the academic autonomy of institutions of higher education and strengthen their connections with production, scientific research and other sectors in society to equip them with the capability and enthusiasm to meet social and economic needs.

The principle we should follow in demarcating government and institutional responsibilities is that macro policymaking powers belong to the state and that micro policymaking powers belong to the institutions. The "Resolution" includes clear provisions for institutional autonomy, namely that as long as they follow the state's policies, laws, regulations and plans, they have the power to accept commissions to offer special training, adjust the orientation of a particular discipline, conduct scientific research and technical projects in cooperation with a particular social group, appoint and dismiss employees, spend capital construction funds and operating funds, and develop international education and academic exchanges. The state may also decide to grant varying amounts of additional autonomy to different institutions on a case-by-case basis. The government, on its part, is mainly concerned with the development strategy, planning, principles and policies of education, as well



as its coordination, legislation, supervision, inspection and evaluation. In a pointed reference to the conditions of the development of China's higher education in recent years, the "Resolution" goes out of its way to urge educational agencies to do a good job in evaluation.

With the responsibilities of government and institutions clearly demarcated and their jurisdictional limits understood, we can then basically resolve the problem of under-management at the macro level and excessive control at the micro level. If provisions in the "Resolution" regarding increased institutional autonomy are really translated into fact, the door will be open for institutions to establish direct contacts with society. In the process, the problem of excessive control will have been resolved to a certain extent. Undoubtedly, higher education reforms involve very complex issues concerning the management of manpower, financial and material resources, and we still have a long way to go before we bring about corresponding reforms. But as long as we unswervingly follow the correct direction pointed out by the "Resolution," we will gradually be able to achieve our reform objectives.

## II

The "Resolution" takes another vital decision concerning higher educational reforms, namely the establishment of a national education commission which can make comprehensive plans for the development of the nation's education in order to strengthen the state's macro guidance and management over higher education. This is an expression of the desire for reform of the masses on the higher education front and indicates the high regard the CPC Central Committee attaches to higher education and its interest in it.

There are 902 regular institutions of higher education in China, including 36 directly under the Ministry of Education and 250 directly under 40 central ministries and commissions. The rest are directly administered by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

There are two problems concerning this fragmented system of management which must be solved. First, decision-making power over the allocation of manpower, material and financial resources, on which the development of higher education depends, does not reside in educational agencies. The adjustment and development of higher education are often hindered by a range of impediments. Second, control over manpower, material and financial resources required for developing higher education, particularly capital construction, is fragmented among various agencies, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and the state cannot coordinate their use. Apart from the capital construction funds allocated by the State Planning Commission to the 36 colleges directly under the Ministry of Education which can be described as planned, capital construction investments by colleges under the other central ministries and commissions entirely come from the capital construction budget of the ministry or commission concerned. The trouble with this system of capital construction financing is that the state has no idea how much altogether is being spent on capital construction in higher education. Nobody takes an interest in it or coordinates it. The agencies fail to specify a fixed percentage of the capital construction spending for higher education (the ratio generally ranges from less than 1 percent to several percent). It

fluctuates at random and there is no guarantee that it will keep pace with the overall capital construction spending of the agency. In fact, some agencies generously funded by the state with capital construction funds have allocated little funds to higher education. In general, higher education capital construction has fared differently from one agency to another. There has been duplication in equipment purchased and disciplines offered, and the returns on investments have been low. Under these circumstances, as the state agency in charge of education, the Ministry of Education finds it hard to plan comprehensively and play its role as a national educational command. To a large extent, therefore, the state has lost its effective control on the development of higher education on the macro level. To counter this managerial fragmentation, we urgently need a centralized policymaking and coordinating mechanism. And the national education commission is just the organizational answer to this need. The state education commission will be responsible for major educational policies and principles, makes comprehensive plans for educational developments, coordinates the educational work of various agencies, and oversees and guides educational reforms. As a comprehensive agency under the State Council, it will be a fairly powerful line organization on a par with the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission. On the one hand, it will be able to smooth out relations with various comprehensive agencies. On the other hand, it will coordinate the educational work of various agencies and localities. Equipped with a capital construction budget, it will be in a position to rationalize the developments of higher education in the localities and agencies, and adjust the higher educational structure nationwide in order to gradually effect macro guidance and control over the development of higher education throughout the nation. The national education commission will be empowered to plan overall and guide reforms in higher education to create a favorable environment and pave the way for further overhauling the higher education management system. This major change in China's educational history is bound to make our higher education, and even the entire educational sector, flourish in a way that has never happened before.

### III

The spirit of the "Resolution" as embodied in its dual decision to simplify administration and delegate power in order to expand the institutional autonomy, on the one hand, and to set up a national education commission to strengthen macro guidance over higher education, on the other, can be said to be the key to reforming higher education. As these two reforms gradually get under way, higher education management reforms will go into full swing. The "Resolution" also makes clear and unusual provisions regarding student recruitment plans and the graduate allocation system, both with a considerable impact on reforms in the higher education management system. According to the "Resolution," the assignment system is to take into account the graduate's personal wishes, college recommendations and selection by the hiring unit. This new arrangement, coupled with the training on commission system, will shake up the present higher education system to a certain extent, energizing it and promoting educational reforms across the board. Zeroing in on the present difficulties in higher education which militate against horizontal contacts, the "Resolution" proposes that institutions under central ministries and local authorities, having satisfied the needs of their ministry or

locality for qualified personnel, tap their potential and accept commission to train students for other units and actively promote inter-agency and inter-regional academic efforts. Such a move will be conducive to overcoming a structural weakness in the present higher education management system and lay the basis for further reforms.

The CPC Central Committee has done its utmost to come to grips with education. If comrades on the educational front are dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, closing ranks to wage a joint struggle, higher education reforms will certainly succeed.

12581

CSO: 4005/1313

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC WORKING ON INTRODUCING COPYRIGHT LAW

HK220613 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Chen Guanfeng]

[Text] China is working on its first copyright law since 1949 and is preparing to join international copyright organizations.

A State Copyright Bureau has been set up with the approval of the State Council, and the creation of national copyright network is under way.

At present China is the only major country in the world without a copyright law or agreements with other nations. The copyright on Chinese publications is presently granted free of charge abroad, and foreign copyrights used free of charge in China.

The newly-established bureau is to take responsibility for the training of copyright management personnel and copyright affairs with foreign countries.

"It will not be long before we promulgate the copyright law and join international copyright organizations," Li Qi, head of Copyright Study Group of the Publishers Association of China, told CHINA DAILY yesterday. But he did not disclose the exact date.

Li said about 140 countries now had copyright laws and more than 100 had joined either of the two international copyright organizations--the World Copyright conventions formulated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Berne Convention formulated by the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. But China remains outside.

"We should try to improve this situation as soon as possible, because it does not help international standing and image of our country," said Li

Li said China's efforts to improve the state of affairs began in 1979, when it launched programmes to train copyright management personnel, including conducting short-term training courses, inviting foreign experts to give lectures and sending people to study abroad.

So far, more than 1,500 people have trained in the field.



In 1979 China also agreed to include in the Sino-U.S. trade agreement a provision that the two parties were ready to protect each other's copyrights.

But he admitted that the project, though urgently needed, was not something to be completed overnight. "We are just beginning, and a lot of work needs to be done," he said.

CSO: 4000/349

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON LOCAL POWER APPARATUS SUMMARIZED

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 2, 5 Apr 85 pp 58-59

[Article by Yu Yan [6735 1750]: "Ways of Strengthening the Standing Committee of the Local People's Congress"]

[Text] To meet the new situation resulting from urban-oriented economic reforms and further strengthen the local political apparatus, the standing committee of the Wuhan Municipal People's Congress and the Wuhan Social Science Society jointly sponsored a symposium in the city on local political apparatus on 3-8 December 1984. Below is a summary of the opinions expressed at the symposium:

1. How the Standing Committee of a Local People's Congress Should Exercise Its Decision-Making Power in Accordance With the Law

One school holds that there are three problems associated with the exercise of decision-making powers by the standing committee of a local people's congress which must be solved. First, we must have a correct understanding of the nature of the party's leadership over state organs. The party exercises leadership by promulgating policies and laying down principles, but it does not administer. Party leadership and the decision-making power of the standing committee are consistent with each other. The party committee translates its proposals into reality through local state organs, while the standing committee of the local people's congress should rely on party leadership in exercising its legal powers conscientiously. Second, we must correctly handle the internal relationships within local state organs, primarily the relationship between the local people's congress and its standing committee, on the one hand, and government agencies at the same level, on the other. The former are superior to the latter, so the local people's government must therefore submit to the leadership of and supervision by the people's congress and its standing committee. Third, we must delineate clearly the jurisdictional limits of the local people's congress and its standing committee within which they can make major decisions. The constitution stipulates that the standing committee of a people's congress above the county level shall consider and decide major issues in all areas within the administrative division concerned. The local organic law further elaborates the "major issues" as affairs pertaining to politics, economics,

culture and education, public health and civil administration. In practice, however, there are occasions when such matters as environmental protection and flood prevention should also be considered major issues. As a result, apart from exercising its decision-making powers in the specified areas as the law provides, the standing committee of a local people's congress should have its jurisdictional limits redefined depending on the needs of the locality and the situation.

Another school believes that the standing committee of a local people's congress should be a decision-making body in fact as well as in name. Theoretically, it decides major matters in the locality, but what often happens now is that when a local government agency puts forward an issue before the standing committee, there is insufficient time for the members to prepare themselves for any substantive discussion. In these circumstances, even though the standing committee does formally exercise its decision-making power, it is not fulfilling its function in any real sense. Some comrades ask what will happen when the government agency concerned fails to execute a standing committee's decision on a major issue. As things now stand, there is not much the committee can do. Yet other comrades say that the decision-making power of the committee is a power to "rubberstamp" and therefore quite meaningless. Citing examples where socialist democracy has been strengthened and the socialist legal system perfected following the revival of the standing committees of people's congresses by local state organs, many comrades point out that the decision-making power of the standing committee, which flows from the constitution and the local organic law, should not be a mere "rubberstamp," but that we still need a period of continuous experimentation before we exercise this power truly effectively.

## **2. How the Standing Committee of a Local People's Congress Should Supervise the People's Government, Courts and the Procuratorate at the Same Level**

It is agreed that in supervising the people's government, courts and procuratorate, the standing committee of a local people's congress is carrying out a basic function of the local state power apparatus. It also symbolizes the fact that the people, as masters of the nation, are in charge. The supervisory jurisdiction of the local people's congress and its standing committee should include: 1) the execution of the constitution, laws, principles and policies in the locality; 2) the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the people's congress and its standing committee by the administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs at the same level; and 3) the handling of complaints and comments made by the people's representatives to the government, the courts and the procuratorate. Some comrades think that a local people's congress and its standing committee should also supervise the work of state employees they themselves have appointed.

Comrades at the symposium suggest that the local people's congress and its standing committee should supervise fearlessly and supervise well. The current view that sees "supervision as part of support" is wrong. Right now there are four problems we must tackle before the people's congress and its standing committee can play their supervisory role effectively. First, members of the standing committee must learn and master legal knowledge and

get to know the law so that their supervision has a basis in fact. Second, further efforts must be made to perfect our legislation. The law authorizes the standing committee of the local people's congress to exercise oversight over administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs at the same level, but it does not spell out in detail how and where such oversight should be exercised. Some comrades involved in the day-to-day work of the standing committee of the people's congress report that it is hard to exercise just the right amount of supervision. When you look too closely, you run the risk of being criticized as too interventionist. If your supervision is superficial, you have not fulfilled the role of a watchdog. Also, the law is vague about what can be done when the agency concerned fails to respond to a query raised by a people's representative. Consequently symposium participants believe there is an overwhelming need to regularize and systematize the supervisory work of the standing committee of the people's congress. Third, the party committee supervises government, judicial and procuratorial organs at the same level. There is no doubt about this. However, we must ensure that the standing committee of a people's congress also has the right to supervise them as stipulated by law. The party must not replace the government, and there must be no blurring of functions between the two. Fourth, the agencies concerned must make themselves more receptive to supervision, which should not be regarded as an extra burden but a legal obligation it must fulfill. Some comrades also make a case for corresponding supervision. For instance, a commission may be set up to examine the way the standing committee of the people's congress supervises administrative organs and to identify problems in a timely way.

### 3. Whether Province-Administered Large Municipalities Should Have the Right To Make Local Laws

Comrades at the symposium say that since the constitution went into effect, many large municipalities directly administered by provinces have promulgated a number of local laws and regulations with the approval of the provincial people's congress concerned, but the number of such laws and regulations is very small. This situation is highly incompatible with current economic reforms and the needs of our rapid socialist modernization. Many comrades believe that for the following reasons there is a strong case for simplifying the law-making procedures of large municipalities directly administered by provinces and conferring on them the legislative power now enjoyed by such municipalities as Wuhan, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Shenyang and Nanjing: 1) it will be in line with urban economic reforms. As special economic zones, which are dependent on municipalities, gradually take shape, as the present system of administrative divisions undergoes drastic changes and as economic activities intensify between provinces and internationally, there also develops a dire need to adjust all kinds of relations legally. In this sense, entrusting local legislative power to these large municipalities facilitates reforming the urban economy; 2) it will speed up the establishment of a socialist legal system. Legislating for a nation or a province is a complex process which involves a wide area and necessarily takes a long time. Since a city's jurisdiction is much smaller, local law-making can take into consideration local conditions and is better equipped to satisfy local needs. Local law making also serves as a laboratory in legislation for the nation and helps accelerate the process of perfecting our legal system; and 3) it



complies with the principle of simplifying administration and delegating power. For all these reasons, some comrades propose that the standing committee of the National People's Congress pass an appropriate bill granting local legislative power to large municipalities directly under provincial administration.

Some comrades also suggest that the law should delimit clearly the legislative scope of the local state organs as well as the rule-making jurisdiction of local administrative organs in order to avoid any confusion.

#### 4. Safeguarding the Work of People's Representatives

Everybody agrees that people's representatives are constituent members of state power organs and represent the people in exercising their rights as masters of the nation. To help them better perform their role, we must give them practical safeguards as they go about fulfilling their responsibilities. On the basis of China's laws, and combining the experience of various localities, a number of comrades suggest that safeguards must cover the following three areas: 1) economic and material safeguards, that is, offering the people's representatives economic subsidies and material convenience; 2) organizational safeguards, that is, organized leadership, to be available when the people's congress is in recess as well as when it is in session; and 3) judicial safeguards. Special judicial safeguards should be accorded to people's representatives. For example, they should not be held legally liable for what they say at a people's congress meeting or for the way they vote. The personal rights of a people's representative must not be violated without going through special procedures. The question whether or not delegates to rural and township people's congresses should enjoy personal inviolability has to be further discussed.

Some comrades point out that under the constitution and the local organic law, delegates to people's congresses at various levels are permanent delegates in the sense that they have responsibilities to discharge throughout their term, irrespective of whether or not the congress is in session. In reality, however, delegates become active only when the congress is in session. The question as to what delegates can do the rest of the time has never been resolved satisfactorily. Symposium participants therefore propose that a law be written to specify in detail the rights, obligations and work procedures of people's representatives; the procedures they should follow in supervising and assisting various government agencies; how agencies and units concerned should render assistance to the people's representatives; how people's representatives should establish links with the voters, and how people's representatives should be supervised. It is suggested that people's representatives should consider engaging in innovative activities. Even as they continue to link up with neighboring areas horizontally, they must seek to strengthen vertical contacts and sound out the public's comments on reform as soon as possible in order to help promote reform.

As some comrades see it, the key to helping the representatives really fulfill their duties lies in increasing their ability to take part in and discuss politics. Accordingly there should be clear statutory requirements regarding a representative's political quality and professional qualifications. The

standing committee of a local people's congress should also create an environment where delegates can improve their performance.

#### 5. How To Strengthen the Standing Committee of a Local People's Congress

There is general agreement that the apparatus, organizational setup and members of a standing committee must match its legal status, duties and powers. To achieve this compatibility, we must take a three-pronged approach. First, members on the committee must be full-time; otherwise, it cannot live up to its heavy responsibilities or accumulate enough experience, not to mention establish extensive contacts with the people's representatives. Second, the composition, jurisdiction and duties of the special committees under the standing committee should be statutorily defined. The law should also spell out how such committees are to cooperate with various government commissions and offices. Third, the standing committee should have an office staffed with an adequate number of bright and competent workers. Some comrades demur at the idea of making committee members full time, arguing that with such a change, the standing committee will become ponderous and unwieldy, traits not conducive to efficiency. Yet other comrades believe that there should be detailed requirements regarding committee members' age, educational standard and working ability to make sure they are competent enough to discharge their responsibilities.

Another view holds that since the standing committee is charged with the important mission of preserving the dignity of the constitution and ensuring that the constitution and laws are implemented in the locality, essentially by supervising the government, courts and procuratorate in carrying out the constitution, laws, principles the policies, the standing committee should, first and foremost, organize its members in studying the constitution, laws, and the party's policies and principles. It should also equip them with legal knowledge. Other comrades believe that the work of the standing committee still suffers from some legislative gaps and that there should be further efforts to systematize and legalize some crucial aspects and procedures of its work. For these reasons, they suggest drawing up working regulations for the standing committee and the local people's congress.

12581

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**NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**BRIEFS**

**STATE COPYRIGHT BUREAU**--Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--With the approval of the State Council, the State Copyright Bureau has been officially inaugurated. The major task of the bureau is to provide guidelines in copyright administration across the nation. China is currently drafting a copyright law and educating personnel specializing in copyright. When conditions are ripe, China will consider acceding to the international copyright organization as quickly as possible. The State Council has also approved the reorganization of the Publishing Bureau of the Ministry of Culture into the State Publishing Bureau. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0927 GMT 6 Aug 85 OW]

**LEGAL PROPAGANDIST SEMINAR**--Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--A seminar for training propagandists to publicize the legal system opened on 15 August at the Party School of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. This 2-month seminar is jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Justice, the party committee of organs under the CPC Central Committee, the party committee of state organs, and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. It will teach basic knowledge about the Constitution and other laws. Cai Cheng, vice minister of justice, addressed the opening ceremony on behalf of the sponsoring units. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1226 GMT 15 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1339

**EAST REGION**

**TOP ZHEJIANG OFFICIALS FETE U.S. BUSINESSMAN**

OW201414 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] According to a report by this paper, at the invitation of Governor Xue Ju, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Overseas Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Ying Xingjiu, his wife Jin Yutang, and his party arrived in our province on the afternoon of 9 July for a visit.

Mr Ying Xingjiu is a native of Zhenhai, Zhejiang, who settled in the United States many years ago. He is an accomplished industrialist in the Overseas Chinese circles in the United States. Mr Ying Xingjiu has a profound feeling for China and his hometown. After his current visit in Hangzhou, he will visit his hometown of Ningbo. Accompanying him on his visit are his daughter-in-law Weng Meiyu, his grandson Ying Dazhong, his sister Ying Chunying, and Zhang Tailin, general manager of Dazhong Travel Service in the United States.

Yesterday evening, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Wang Fang, Deputy Secretary and Governor Xue Ju, Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Tie Ying, Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Li Fengping, and Vice Governor Xu Qichao met with Mr Ying Xingjiu, his wife, and his party at Xizi Guest House in Hangzhou. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. After the meeting, the hosts and guests attended an evening banquet.

Attending the meeting and the banquet were responsible persons of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Economic Commission, the Zhejiang Provincial Chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the provincial Religion Bureau. Yesterday afternoon Mr Ying Xingjiu, his wife, and his party viewed Xihu's scenery from aboard a gaily painted pleasure boat.

CSO: 4005/1330



EAST REGION

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES PLA HEROES' REPORT MEETING

OW251052 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Heroes' and Models' Reporting Group from a certain unit on the Yunnan frontline made its first report in Hefei this morning after arriving in Anhui, receiving a warm welcome.

(Huang Anquan), leader of the reporting group, first reported on frontline troops' battle experience and major victories during the self-defensive counterattacks against Vietnam. Then (Yang Huijin), commander of the 7th Dagger Company of a certain unit and cadre hailing from Anhui, told the people of his home province about heroic and moving deeds of fighters from Anhui.

After the reporting group finished, Governor Wang Yuzhao, on behalf of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and Government and the people of Anhui, expressed the highest respect and heartfelt thanks to heroes and models and, through comrades of the reporting group, extended cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of PLA units on the battlefield.

[Begin recording] Comrades, our motherland is at this moment experiencing a revolutionary change. In this new historical period, the army and local governments, though shouldering different heavy responsibilities, have a common goal to achieve. We must follow the brilliant example set by the PLA and learn from heroes and meritorious soldiers. We must make further efforts to strengthen army-civilian and army-government unity to jointly build an iron Great Wall of socialist spiritual and material civilization and, working in full cooperation and with unity of purpose, make positive contributions to the great cause of the four modernizations of our motherland. [end recording]

The reporting meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Military District. Party, government and military leaders of Anhui Province and Hefei City attending the reporting meeting included Wang Yuzhao, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Yang Yongliang, Zhang Lingyuan, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, Hong Qingyuan, Cui Jianxiao, Zhang Zuoying, Zheng Rui, Yang Jike, Sun Zongrong, Li Pingzhang, Guo Shengkun, Zhao Huaishou, and Zhou Benmo.

Cuo Shengkun, deputy commander of the provincial Military District, presided over the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1335

**EAST REGION**

**NANJING PLA COMMANDER AT REPORT MEETING**

OW251227 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 24 August, the leading organs of the Nanjing Military Region held the first report meeting of heroic models in self-defensive counterattacks against the Vietnamese on the Yunnan frontline.

(Shi Yixiao), deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region and former political commissar of a unit stationed on the Yunnan frontline; (Fan Hongqing), instructor of the Heroic and Tough Sixth Company; (Xu Haidong), deputy commander of the Crack Gunners Company; and (Qian Fusheng), a heroic instructor, described how a unit stationed on the Yunnan frontline fought defensive battles against the Vietnamese and introduced deeds of commanders and fighters who fought heroically and were not afraid to sacrifice themselves for the defense of the motherland. Their reports served as a good education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism for the audience.

Fu Kuiqing and Xiang Shouzhi, political commissar and commander respectively, spoke at the meeting, urging commanders and fighters of the military region to extensively carry out activities to learn from heroic models and ensure success in the work of streamlining and reorganizing the troops.

CSO: 4005/1335

**EAST REGION**

**SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN URGES EMULATING HUA YI**

OW161315 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a report meeting on Comrade Hua Yi's advanced needs at the auditorium of the municipal government this afternoon. At the meeting Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, asked party organizations at all levels to launch a campaign to emulate Comrade Hua Yi's good example as a major task in strengthening education in party spirit and ideological and political work within the party and in promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Also attending today's report meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, including Jiang Zemin, Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo.

At the meeting Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, also gave Comrade Hua Yi's husband, Gu Erzuo, a certificate stating that the municipal CPC Committee cited Hua Yi as an outstanding Communist Party member in Shanghai.

It is further reported that the China State Shipbuilding Corporation has recently made a decision to launch a campaign to emulate Comrade Hua Yi in all departments of the corporation.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI OFFICIALS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW151404 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--The memorial service for Comrade Lu Yudao, noted neuroanatomist and social activist, was held in Shanghai today.

Lu Yudao was vice chairman of Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Jiusan Society Central Committee, chairman of the Shanghai Committee of the Jiusan Society, NPC deputy, and professor of the Fudan University. He died of cerebral thrombosis on 4 August at the age of 80.

Attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the Shanghai Municipal Government, and the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, including Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong, and Hu Lijiao, as well as responsible persons of the Jiusan Society and personages of various circles in Shanghai, totalling more than 300.

Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, presided over the memorial service. In his memorial speech, Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, made a report on Comrade Lu Yudao's life and work.

CSO: 4005/1330



EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN MEETS FORMER KMT OFFICERS

OW131345 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] At a meeting last evening with former Kuomintang officers who fought the War of Resistance against Japan, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, said: Today, in commemorating our victory in the War of Resistance against Japan and recalling the bravery and military exploits of our predecessors, we are more inspired to build our motherland and accomplish the four modernizations. Times are changing, and new historical tasks are placed on our shoulders. We must work hard to make our motherland strong and prosperous and our people well off, to revitalize the Chinese nation, to reunify our country, and to safeguard world peace.

(Song Renpu), former Kuomintang lieutenant general and commander of the 66th Army Corps, was present at the meeting.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; and Zhang Yaozhong and Chen Fugen, deputy directors of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, were also present.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

KMT GENERAL'S STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN SHANGHAI

OW131859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Shanghai, August 13 (XINHUA)--A foundation stone was laid here today for a statue to the patriotic KMT General Xie Jinyuan, a hero in a 1937 battle against the Japanese invaders of Shanghai.

Forty-eight years ago today, the Japanese imperialists launched a massive attack against the Chinese army stationed in Shanghai, following their sudden attack near Lugouqiao bridge southwest of Beijing, in what is known as the "July 7 incident."

Xie Jinyuan was then deputy commander of the 524th regiment of the 88th division of the Chinese army in Shanghai, and he led his 800 soldiers in resistance against the Japanese invaders in the Zhabei District for four days and nights, killing more than 200 of the enemy.

Xie was assassinated on April 24, 1941.

Among more than 800 people present at today's ceremony were Liu Zhenyuan, vice-mayor of Shanghai, and Xie's widow and children.

According to a local official, the statue will be unveiled April 24 next year.

CSO: 4000/346

EAST REGION

SHANDONG MEMORIAL MEETING FOR PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL HELD

SK170603 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Li Yuang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress and a member of the leading party group, died of an incurable illness in Jinan on the morning of 5 August 1985, at the age of 85. A memorial service to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Li Yuang was held on the afternoon of 9 August. A memorial meeting for him was held at Zhenzhuquan Auditorium in Jinan on the afternoon of 16 August. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Li Changan. Comrade Li Zhen gave a memorial speech.

Leaders of the party and the state, including Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Zhang Jingfu, and Wang Bingqian, sent wreaths. The Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Jinan Military Region, the provincial military district, the various provincial democratic parties and mass organizations, the various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, colleges and universities in Jinan, the Jinan City CPC Committee, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, the city government and the city CPPCC Committee, the Pingyao County CPC Committee in Shanxi Province, the county People's Congress Standing Committee, the county government, and the county CPPCC Committee sent wreaths.

After the death of Comrade Li Yuang, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Jinan Military Region, and the provincial military district, expressed sympathy and solicitude to the relatives of Comrade Li Yuang.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVIDES EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED

OW141725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Jinan, August 14 (XINHUA)--Shandong Province aims to provide education for all deaf-mute and mentally handicapped children by 1987, a local official said here today.

By then, the official said, every county will have at least one school for mentally handicapped children and another for deaf-mutes.

There are now 53 such schools in the province, with an enrolment of 3,000. During eight years of school, mentally handicapped children are required to reach the level of fourth-graders in normal primary schools, and the deaf-mutes, sixth-graders. The age for starting school is eight through 10, while that for normal children is from seven.

"Our aim is to let handicapped children have everything other children have," the official from the provincial education bureau said.

Facilities in the special schools are usually better than in ordinary schools because local governments and social organizations give them extra help. The Yantai Municipal Government, for instance, in 1982 allocated one million yuan for a school for deaf-mutes, which was founded by a foreign missionary in 1887 when only seven students enrolled. Now most of its 200 students are boarders, with bedding, sheets and sportswear provided by the school.

Like ordinary schools, only two to three yuan is charged for each student for one semester. Students from poor families can get subsidies.

Teachers at special schools are selected from ordinary schools and have undergone special training.

Apart from maths and literature that are taught in ordinary schools, special courses such as observation, handicrafts, tailoring and carpentry are conducted to arouse their interest and help them make a living after graduation.

CSO: 4000/346



EAST REGION

JIANGXI ARMY CADRES WORK HARD BEFORE TRANSFER

OW190357 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] More than 100 divisional and regimental cadres of the provincial military district to be transferred to civilian jobs this year have taken the overall interests into consideration and have lost no time in contributing their share to army building.

Most of these divisional and regimental cadres have worked in the army for 20 or 30 years and have profound feelings for the army. Before leaving the army, their common desire is to contribute more to army building with the little time they have left. Some of them have handled problems left over from history, some have conducted investigations and studies at grass-roots units, some have offered suggestions for the building of any army and militia reserve service, and some have a good job in passing their experience to, helping, and guiding newly-appointed comrades.

(Hu Rongheng), director of the Political Department of the Ganzhou Military District, twice led work groups to a dozen or so People's Armed Forces departments in mountainous areas to evaluate leading bodies there, held heart-to-heart talks with cadres to be transferred to civilian jobs, and did a good job of ideological work among cadres of the People's Armed Forces departments.

(Zhang Kelong), deputy commissar of the Jiujiang military work. He went to dozens of grass-roots units in the military subdistrict to conduct investigations and studies. Based on the firsthand information he gathered, he wrote articles exploring the reform of militia work, including "Exploring the Ways To Do Militia Work With Focus on Economic Construction." These articles have been circulated by the provincial military district, the Fuzhou Military Region, and the PLA General Political Department.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

XIANG SHOZHUI MEETS LAOSHAN REPORTING GROUP

OW170025 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 August, leading comrades Xiang Shouzhui, Fu Kuiqing, (Shi Yixiao), (Yu Yongbo), and others of the Nanjing Military Region met the reporting group of battle heroes in the defensive war against Vietnam from the Laoshan area, Yunnan. They encouraged the heroes to treasure honors and to win further merits.

Seeking the glistening decorations on the chests of the new generation of the army, Xiang Shouzhui, Fu Kuiqing, and other leading comrades were very moved. They held the hands of the heroes firmly and said: You have fought well; you have fought well for the honor of the army and the country.

Members of the reporting group were: The heroic hardened 6th company which received honorary designation from the military commission, the position-holding hero company, representatives from the sharp-shooting artillery company, hero political instructor (Qian Fushen), artillery reconnaissance hero (Xu Xiaodan), battle hero (Huang Zhongbu); representatives and individuals from 13 hero collectives which received honorary designation from the Kunming Military Region.

Leading comrades of the military region spoke to the heroes with feeling: You have fought well at the Laoshan frontline where the military and political quality of our troops were put to an actual test. You have passed the test. You have brought honors to the army, to the motherland, and to the people. The leading comrades called on the comrades from the reporting group to do a good job conscientiously in reporting deeds of heroes and models, using lively teaching materials to educate all commanders and fighters, and to promote the growth of the army.

The reporting group of heroes and models is divided into three groups and will visit various places to give reports to comrades within or outside the army.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

WORK FOR DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES ARRANGED

OW160126 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In compliance with the guidelines of the "Circular on Respecting, Cherishing, and Supporting Army Reform and Construction" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee has taken steps to arrange jobs for demobilized army cadres and has asked the various localities to support army reform and construction with concrete deeds.

1. It has effectively strengthened the leadership over resettling demobilized army cadres. The provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up a provincial group, to be composed of leading cadres from departments concerned under the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Military Region and headed by Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, for resettling demobilized army cadres.

2. It has laid down the principle for resettling this year's demobilized army cadres. In principle, demobilized army cadres are to be resettled in their homeland or in cities, prefectures, or counties where they first joined the army. The demobilized army cadres will mainly be resettled in basic level units of the various trades and professions; in political, law, or financial departments targeted for personnel increases; or in newly activated or expanded units which should give their priority of recruitment to demobilized army cadres. The demobilized army cadres should be assigned to proper jobs according to an organization's operational needs, the qualifications of the cadres, and the jobs they have held in the army. Generally, technical cadres should be assigned jobs commensurate with their specialities. Appropriate preferential treatment will be given to those demobilized army cadres who have made outstanding contributions, who have fought on battlefields, who have rendered meritorious services, or who have worked in difficult areas for long periods.

3. It has instructed the various localities to make preparations as soon as possible for receiving and resettling demobilized army cadres. Party committees and governments at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over resettling the demobilized army cadres. All departments concerned should closely cooperate with one another in working out overall plans and reserving job vacancies to welcome the arrival of the demobilized army cadres.

4. To suit demobilized army cadres to their local jobs as soon as possible, it is necessary to conduct vocational training for them. After their arrival and registration at the local organizations, all demobilized army cadres, with the exception of technical cadres to be assigned to jobs according to their specialities, will receive training in classes sponsored by the city or prefectural party and cadre school in accordance with the principle "first training, then work."

CSO: 4005/1330



EAST REGION

WUXI SETS UP RETIREMENT PENSION FOUNDATION

OW131036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Nanjing, August 13 (XINHUA)--The financial department of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, has set up a retirement pension foundation to help older enterprises in the city.

This foundation will arrange the source of pensions generally. All state-run enterprises, no matter how many pensioners they have, will turn over to the foundation a sum equal to 23 percent of the staff payroll. The foundation will then cover the pensions for the enterprises.

The number of retired workers has grown rapidly in recent years. The government requires enterprises to provide retired people with subsidies against higher prices to supplement the pensions. Most of the enterprises benefitting cover grain, textile and silk enterprises.

In some of the older enterprises, one worker now has to cover the retirement fund for one and a half pensioners, while some new plants have next to no pensioners.

By the end of this July, 95 percent of the state-run enterprises of this city joined this foundation which was founded early this year.

The foundation has received 20.5 million yuan. Of this, 16.4 million yuan is used for current pensions. The remainder is in reserve against future pension requirement.

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

ANHUI FIGHTERS, HEROES ON YUNNAN FRONT AWARDED

OW241314 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, a certain Yunnan border defense unit recently held a solemn meeting to celebrate troops' victories in the Laoshan area in self-defensive counterattacks against Vietnam. A total of 585 cadres and fighters from Anhui Province were cited for meritorious service on the battlefield.

This unit repulsed over 10 onslaughts and over 100 sneak raids launched by Vietnamese troops, killing and wounding a large number of enemy troops and capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunitions as well as other war materiel. It firmly defended the motherland's territory and made contributions to defending the four modernizations. Many heroic collectives and individuals emerged during these battles.

Mindful of the concern shown by the government in their home province and the trust of their loved ones, commanders and fighters enlisted from Anhui have won glory for their home province by fighting heroically and tenaciously.

At the victory meeting, the commander of this unit read out the citation issued by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission. The Central Military Commission and the Kunming Military Region issued titles of honor to heroic units and individual heroes and gave banners and awards to heroes and meritorious soldiers. Twenty-two representatives of heroic units and individuals made written and oral speeches at the meeting.

Heroes and meritorious soldiers made a proposal to cadres and fighters of the whole army, pledging to make still greater contributions to defending the four modernizations.

The Anhui Military District and the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Anhui Provincial Government separately sent silk banners to this meeting.

CSO: 4005/1335

EAST REGION

ANHUI EDUCATION CONFERENCE CLOSES 17 AUG

OW181247 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on education closed this morning. Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke during the conference. Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report.

Comrades attending the conference earnestly discussed the speech and report of the responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, discussed the "Regulations on Some Questions With Regard to the Reform of the Education Structure" adopted by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, and the five-point [words indistinct]. Seventeen units exchanged their experience in the reform of the education structure either verbally or in writing.

The closing session of the conference was held in (Changjiang) Theater this morning. Attending the closing session were leading party, government, and military leaders of the province including Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Wang Guangyu, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Yang Yongliang, Zhang Linyuan, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, Cui Jianxiao, Wei Xinyi, Shao Ming, Wang Houhong, Song Ming, Zheng Jiaqi, and Guo Shengkun.

Deputy Secretary Xu Leyi presided at the session. Governor Wang Yizhao made a speech: "Do Solid Work in an Earnest and Down-to-Earth Manner and Work Hard to Successfully Implement the Reform of the Education Structure."

CSO: 4005/1330

EAST REGION

CHEN PIXIAN PREFACES BOOK ON JIANGSU WAR ACTION

OW251225 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Chen Pixian's preface to the book "Central Jiangsu's Struggle Against Japan," entitled "Past Experience, If Not Forgotten, Is a Guide for the Future," written in Beijing in July 1985]

[Text] On the occasion of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I, with a feeling of excitement and joy, would like to introduce the book "Central Jiangsu's Struggle Against Japan" to the vast number of readers.

Central Jiangsu is an area with a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the period of the first revolutionary civil war, Marxism-Leninism was propagated and worker, peasant, and student movements rose in this area. In the period of the second revolutionary civil war, the party led the peasant insurrection on a grand and spectacular scale and founded the Red 14th Army in the Nantong, Haian, Rugao and Taizhou area. Although the peasant insurrection and the Red 14th Army were bloodily suppressed by the Kuomintang reactionaries, the seeds of revolution were building among the masses.

In the initial period of the war of resistance against Japan, in accordance with the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's directive on persistently fighting the war of resistance behind enemy lines and their policy of marching eastward and northward, Comrade Chen Yi first established the Mao Shan base area for resistance against Japan in southern Jiangsu and then marched northward across the river to establish the anti-Japanese base area in central Jiangsu. Central Jiangsu borders on the Changjiang in the south and the Huanghai in the east. It is a vast expanse of plains criss-crossed by rivers and canals, densely populated and rich in resources. Confronting Nanjing and Shanghai, both of which were political and economic centers occupied by the Japanese Army, across the river, central Jiangsu played a pivotal role in linking up with all anti-Japanese base areas in northern Jiangsu, Huainan, and Huabei. Its strategic position was quite important, and it was contested for by the Japanese Army, the puppet army, the stubborn faction of the Kuomintang, and our army.

During those years, there was a wide gap in military strength between the enemy and us. The invading Japanese Army and the puppet army amassed massive



forces at major cities and towns in central Jiangsu and repeatedly conducted brutal "mopping-up," "cleaning-up" and inhuman "eradication" operations against us in a vain attempt to surround and annihilate the main strength of our army and thoroughly destroy our base areas in central Jiangsu. The armed stubborn Kuomintang factionalists took a passive attitude toward the war of resistance but actively fought against the communist army. They continuously provoked incidents to have a brush with us and deliberately wanted to drive out and eliminate the Communist Party and the New Fourth Army. The base area for resistance against Japan in central Jiangsu was involved in the acute and complicated "triangle struggle" on a long-term basis.

Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the CPPCC Central China Bureau and in close coordination with fraternal strategic areas, the army and people in central Jiangsu, advancing wave upon wave in bloody battles, launched a long-term life-and-death struggle against a powerful enemy. Outnumbered more than 10 to 1, our army paid a tremendous price and made due contributions to the final victory of the war of resistance against Japan. In this extremely difficult struggle, we developed our armed force for resistance against Japan, consolidated our anti-Japanese democratic political power, expanded the anti-Japanese national united front, trained and brought up a large number of cadres, and tempered and educated the broad masses, thereby adding a glorious chapter to the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

Before his death, Comrade Su Yu told me more than once to attend to the task of compiling the history of the revolutionary struggle in central Jiangsu. Even when he was seriously ill, I received several phone calls from him asking about this matter. After more than a year's arduous efforts, the committee for collecting and studying party historical data under the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee completed the task of compiling the book "Central Jiangsu's Struggle Against Japan." This is a moral responsibility for us as survivors and some consolation to Comrade Su Yu, who left us much too soon.

This includes manuscripts on the history of the struggle, historical documents and recollections. They truly record the course of the struggle in the base area for resistance against Japan in central Jiangsu. The Jiangsu People's Publishing House publishes this book as a gift dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. The book presents vivid teaching material for conducting education in patriotism, communism, and the revolutionary tradition among the young people. Reviewing this history, our veteran comrades who joined this struggle in those years will develop tradition and always keep their revolutionary spirit young. In addition, the book supplies historians with precious historical data for research into the anti-Japanese base area in central Jiangsu. Of course, the book still leaves much to be desired. Opinions from readers are solicited to correct errors in the book.

While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I wish to use this preface to deeply cherish the memory of Chen Yi and Su Yu, principal founder of the base area in central Jiangsu, and their close comrades-in-arms Liu Yan, Tao Yong, Zhu Kejing, Liu Xiansheng, Liu Peishan, Zhang Zhendong, Qiao Xinming, Long Shulin, Wei Yiping, Xiang Mingchen, Chen Shifu, Chen Tongsheng, and other comrades. I also wish to deeply cherish the memory of the countless revolutionary martyrs, who heroically sacrificed themselves for national existence and social liberation, and Han Guojun, Who Luxian and Li Mingyang, patriotic personages and patriotic Kuomintang generals who fought against the Japanese Army in cooperation with the Communist Party.

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. Today, we mention again how the Chinese people suffered from the Japanese aggression and how militarism brought misery to the Japanese people. In order to oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace, and promote friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples generation after generation as well as to develop the glorious tradition of wholeheartedly serving the people, we must maintain the devoted spirit of tenacious struggle of the war years, strengthen the determination to carry out the four modernizations, and work hard to build our powerful socialist motherland.

CSO: 4005/1335

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHUI PARTY MEMBERS--Party organizations in Anhui have been working hard to recruit new party members from among intellectuals this year. As of the end of June, they had already recruited 40,915 new party members. This was 3.3 times more than the same period last year, or almost the total number of people admitted into the CPC in 1984. Among those recruited during the first 6 months this year, 43.8 percent had at least a secondary school education, over 13,000 were technically trained in various fields, and 1,600 were college students. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85 OW]

ANHUI HIGHER EDUCATION--Ordinary institutes of higher education in Anhui have planned to enroll a total of 19,750 new students this year, or 21.8 percent higher than the actual number of new students admitted into colleges in 1984. Of these new students, 14,093 will be recruited according to state plan, and 1,180 will be commuter students who have to pay their own tuition and other expenses. These commuter students will be enrolled in various departments of special training urgently needed in Anhui, such as financial and tax management, standardization, dyeing and textile art, electrical engineering, automation, and so forth. College classes providing adult education will recruit 25,729 students this year, or 62.2 percent higher than that of 1984. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85 OW]

ANHUI GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS--The Standing Committee of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress at its 17th meeting on 14 August appointed (Wu Tiandong) as the director of the provincial Department of Forestry, (Zhu Pingfan) as director of the provincial Department of Radio and Television, (Song Lingsheng) as director of the provincial Department of Culture, and (Tao Jimin) as director of the provincial Cereal, Oil, and Food Bureau. At the same time, (Gao Jingchao) and (Bian Guofu) were dismissed from the posts of director of the provincial Departments of Forestry and Culture respectively. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85 OW]

ACTIVITIES HONORING TEACHERS--Activities to do something helpful for primary and secondary school teachers, jointly sponsored by 39 units in Shanghai, started on 19 August. The activities were initiated by the Shanghai Television Station and WEN HUI BAO, and were jointly sponsored by this station and 5 other news media organizations, 22 district and county governments, and 11 bureaus of enterprises and public services, as well as companies at the

municipal level. The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and Government have attached great importance to these activities. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, praise the activities as being very meaningful. Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, is the chairman of the organization committee for the activities. He said he hoped that the good deeds will be properly and truthfully carried out. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 19 Aug 85]

HUAI OPERA PERFORMANCE--The Shanghai Huai Opera Troupe yesterday evening gave a premiere of its repertoire. Leading comrades, including Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Mayor Jiang Zemin, as well as more than 1,500 environmental sanitation workers, saw the full-length fairy tale "Overflowing With Water." [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Aug 85]

OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS MEETING--Speaking at a meeting on overseas Chinese affairs held by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 22 August, Vice Mayor Li Zhaoji pointed out: Overseas Chinese affairs in Shanghai have a great potential and bright prospects. He said: The leadership at various levels should be good at fully utilizing Shanghai's advantageous forward position in overseas Chinese affairs and transform it into an important factor in the four modernizations. He said: Overseas Chinese affairs are also confronted with the questions of shifting work emphasis. Obviously, we must involve ourselves with the economic aspect in overseas Chinese affairs. Departments concerned should provide policy support and guidance to overseas Chinese returnees and their relatives to encourage them to set up and operate businesses. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 23 Aug 85]

STEEL MILL BRIEFING--In the past year since the Shanghai Steel Mill No.K 10 instituted the system of having the plant director assume full responsibility for everything, work in the entire plant has been done well because of proper division of labor and close cooperation between the plant party committee and the administrative personnel. After hearing reports by plant director (Zhang Qisheng) and Party Committee Secretary (Yang Yiping) on 25 July, Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, and other leaders of the municipal party committee and municipal government said that efforts should be made to have this system be successful. Both the director and party committee secretary of the plant held that after the institution of the system of plant director assuming full responsibility, the relationship between the plant director and the party committee secretary has been one of cooperation and competition in making contributions and that both of them bear important responsibility for the plant. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Jul 85]

WORLD TOURING BIKERS--Zhang Jiansheng and Min Shuquang, reporters of respectively the "DAZHONG TELEVISION" magazine and the Zhejiang Television Station, took off on a round-the-world bicycle tour from Hangzhou on the morning of 10 August. The tour was a self-sponsored one and will cover 32,000 kilometers. It has drawn the attention of a vast number of readers at home and abroad. Before their departure, they were met by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Shen Zulun, and Luo Dong. The leading comrades lauded their daring spirit and encouraged them to advance bravely and win honor for the country. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1]



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI SECRETARY MEETS DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

HK190604 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] In the course of economic construction, various democratic parties should play an important role in the areas of giving support, developing qualified personnel, and establishing external links, so as to jointly make contributions toward invigorating the region. These were the remarks of Comrade Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC committee, made at a meeting with some democratic party leaders and workers.

In the afternoon of 14 August, Comrade Chen Huiguang accompanied by (Huang Yuyang), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC, visited the regional Federation of Industry and Commerce, the regional committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the regional committee of China Democratic League, the regional committee of Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the regional committee of Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT, the regional committee of China Zhi Gong Dang, and the regional committee Jiu San Society. He met with the leaders and workers of these democratic parties, discussed their work and livelihood with them, and encouraged them to continue to make contributions toward invigorating the region.

Responsible persons of the democratic parties introduced at the meeting the situation of carrying out the work of giving support, undertaking part-time education, developing qualified personnel, and establishing external links.

After hearing their introduction, Comrade Chen Huiguang said: Various democratic personages have done a lot toward invigorating the region. To invigorate the region's economy sooner is a common task of the region's nationalities, and depends on the joint efforts of various areas. As the region is backward in terms of education and technology, and lacks qualified personnel, it is very important for us to develop the education undertaking so as to improve the scientific and technological level and educational background. The democratic parties have qualified personnel in such areas as industry, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, medical and literary circles. Many of them are famous experts and scholars. In addition, they have comprehensive links with the outside. These advantages are the region's advantages for establishing external links. Only when these advantages are given play can they serve better the region's economic contributions.

The leaders and workers of the democratic parties, including the regional Federation of Industry and Commerce, expressed that from now on, under the centralized leadership of the regional CPC committee, they must make greater contributions toward the region's economic construction.

CSO: 4005/1333

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RURAL CADRES, MASSES FIGHT DROUGHT

HK200619 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Rural cadres and masses in the region have done a rush job in transplanting late rice seedlings in a bid to fight drought and protect the seedlings. According to statistics by 13 August the region had transplanted late rice seedlings on 7.2 million mu of land, accounting for 42 percent of the total plan. Guilin City and the Guilin area, which had done a fast job in this respect, had fulfilled over 80 percent of the total plan for transplanting late rice seedlings.

In the face of the current drought, leaders at all levels in the region have earnestly implemented the spirit of the instruction of the regional people's government on fighting natural disasters to win a bumper harvest, and have treated fighting the drought to do rush work in transplanting late rice seedlings and protect the seedlings as the central task of the current rural work and grasped it. A great number of prefectural, city, county, and township leaders have led cadres to go to the drought-fighting first line to conduct investigation and study, to timely discover problems, and to solve problems in fighting the drought.

The relevant regional departments have also supported rural areas in fighting the drought with funds. In early August, the regional agriculture committee and the regional office for fighting and preventing natural disasters allocated 1 million yuan more to all prefectures, cities, and counties. All prefectures, cities and counties have also allocated some funds from local revenues as funds for fighting the drought, much to the benefit of the smooth progress in fighting the drought.

CSO: 4005/1333

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PREPARES MINORITY STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE

OW211216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Nanning, August 21 (XINHUA)--Guangxi, a multinational autonomous region in south China, has set up 46 experimental classes to prepare students of ethnic minorities for college education.

The total enrolment of the experimental classes, in primary and middle school education, is 2,100.

Over 76 percent of the graduates from senior middle school classes last year were enrolled in colleges or technical schools, a fairly high rate of admission anywhere in China.

"We are running the experimental classes to train more people from among minority nationalities for the modernization of this underdeveloped region," said Wei Bianxian, an official in the region's education department.

Eleven minority nationalities inhabit the region, with a population of over 14 million, about 38 percent of the total.

But the number of minority scientists and technicians accounts for only ten percent, the official said.

The eight experimental classes started by a senior middle school in 1980 for minority students in the northwest mountain area graduated 92 students last year, 77 of whom were enrolled in colleges.

Minority students in the experimental classes are exempt from tuition and fees and get a monthly allowance for books and other expenses. The schools also provide them with items of daily use.

The region also runs one-year preparatory courses for minority senior middle school students who have failed in college entrance examinations so that they will be better equipped for future exams.

Education in general is now a top priority in Guangxi, one of the poorer areas in China. Last year, central and local authorities allocated 428 million

yuan for general elementary and middle school education, 87.45 million yuan more than in 1983.

Statistics by the end of 1984 placed total primary school enrolment at 5.23 million, about 95.1 percent of the school-age children, or more than 10 times the number in 1950. Middle school students numbered 1.1 million, as compared with only 38,000 in 1950, and college enrolment had increased 25-fold.

CSO: 4000/347



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONVENES WORK CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

HK231534 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on education opened this morning in Guangzhou. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC attended the conference. They included Xie Fei, Guo Rongchang, Yang Yingbin, Zheng Guoxiong, Luo Tian, Zhong Ming, Huang Youmou, Luo Xiongcai, Wang Pingshan, and Zeng Tianjie.

Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech at the conference. Comrade Xie Fei said: The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have decided that from now on, we must do some practical work for the education undertaking.

First, the party and government leadership at various levels must make more investigations in schools, and help solve the specific problems.

Second, in order to ensure that the secondary and primary school teachers receive the increased wages following the wage reform, the provincial financial departments will allocate 90 to 100 million yuan to cities, prefectures and counties which face financial difficulties in paying the new wages to the teachers.

Third, in the second half of this year, the provincial financial department will allocate 10 million yuan of education funds to repair and build teachers' quarters, and to buy teaching equipment.

Fourth, during the seventh 5-year plan, the province will raise funds to build a university, an academic exchange center, and a sanatorium for teachers.

Fifth, the provincial people's government will present honorary certificates to teachers who have taught for more than 25 years.

Sixth, after passing the assessment of education departments at and above county level, teachers of locally run schools who have taught for more than 15 years may become teachers of state-run schools.

Seventh, starting from next year, the province will allocate funds to send outstanding teachers abroad for further study.

Eighth, the province will increase the sum of investment in education. In this year, the capital construction investment of colleges and universities under the provincial authorities has been increased from 16 to some 30 million yuan. The figure will be increased to 32 million yuan in next year.

Ninth, relevant provincial and city leaders will form a special leading group for solving problems in returning illegally occupied school buildings and sites, as well as in taking over land for educational use.

At today's session, Comrade Yang Yingbin delivered a speech. Vice Governor Wang Pingshan explained the suggestions and issues of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government on implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the educational structure.

CSO: 4005/1333

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MEETING DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

HK220701 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] The Guangdong Military District convened a militia work conference from 19 to 21 August. The meeting specifically studied the question of how to strengthen militia building amid the new situation of the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA. The meeting called on the people's armed forces departments throughout the province to take the lead in helping the militia get rich, shoulder the two tasks of enriching the people and making the army strong, and make contributions to invigorating Guangdong's economy.

The meeting held: In the new situation, it is necessary to follow the path in militia and military service work of supporting arms through labor and enriching the people and making the army strong, launch the militia to build the four modernizations, and center militia work on the four modernizations. The people's armed forces at all levels must regard organizing and launching the militia to take part in building the two civilizations as a fundamental and long-term task.

The meeting pointed out: In militia and military service work, we must closely follow the new situation of reform of economic structure in the localities, accord with the characteristics of the militia, uphold the principle of doing more while spending less, and carry out bold reforms, to enable this work to better suit the requirements of a rich people and a strong army in the course of the streamlining and reorganization of the people's armed forces departments.

CSO: 4005/1333

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONSULTATIVE MEETING DISCUSSES LEADER ELECTIONS

HK250418 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee invited representatives of democratic parties and non-party figures and responsible persons of mass organizations to the Zhudao Guesthouse for a consultative meeting on electing replacement vice chairmen and members of the provincial people's congress standing committee, a governor, vice governors, and the chairman, vice chairmen, and standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo presided over the meeting. Comrades Xie Fei, Wang Ning, Guo Rongchang, and Luo Tian attended and listened to the views expressed.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Ning gave an explanation on the question of electing replacements. He said: Some old comrades who are now over-age in the provincial people's congress, government, and CPPCC leadership groups have applied to retire from their leadership posts. Their replacements will be elected at the fourth session of the sixth provincial people's congress and the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC. The provincial CPC committee has drawn up a list of replacement candidates for discussion. Please discuss it and give us your views.

The participants spoke at the meeting expressing agreement with this list of names. They also put forward some suggestions.

CSO: 4005/1333



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ARMY REFORM

HK240720 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] On 18 August, the Political Department of the provincial Military District issued a circular to the armed forces under it, calling on them to earnestly study and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on respecting and cherishing the army and vigorously supporting the army in streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces and to repay through their practical actions the support and concern for them showed by the party and government.

The circular said that: The circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council fully shows the deep concern and hope for all army cadres and soldiers expressed by the party, the state, and the people. The whole armed forces must earnestly study the circular, conduct self-respect and self-love education among itself, and formulate measures on self-respect and self-love in connection with practice. The armed forces must pay attention to the overall situation, take into account overall interests, and successfully fulfill the task of reforming the army structure.

The circular of the Political Department of the provincial Military District demanded that all armed forces carry out in-depth activities of learning from the broad masses and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

CSO: 4005/1333

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

**HUBEI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION LEADERSHIP**--A meeting of the board of directors of the 5th session of the Hubei chapter of the Chinese Writers' Association was held in Wuchang on 1 June 1985. It produced a new leadership organization whose members are as follows. Honorary chairmen: Yao Xueyin [1202 7185 0995] and Xu Chi [1776 6688]. Advisors (in order of number of strokes in surname): Bi Huanwu [3968 1147 0582], Lü Qinggeng [0712 1987 1649], Li Erzong [2621 1422 6850], Li Jianzhang [2621 0256 4545], Li Rui [2621 5624], Wu Keren [2976 0344 0088], Hu Guorui [5170 0948 3843] and Cheng Yun [4455 0061]. Chairman: Luo Wen [7482 2429]. Vice-Chairmen (in order of number of strokes in surname): Wang Wensheng [3769 2429 3932], Wang Shuyun [3769 3219 5089], Bai Hua [4101 2901], Liu Dai [0491 1486], Liu Fudao [0491 1381 6670], Li Beigui [2621 0554 2710], Hong Yang [3163 3152], Zu Wei [4371 1983], Yang Shuan [2799 2579 2714], Zeng Zhuo [2582 0587], Yan Guopei [6768 0948 1014], Bi Ye [4310 6851], Xiong Zhaozheng [3574 0664 2398] and Cai Mingchuan [5591 2494 1557]. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 1] 12267

**HUBEI WRITERS' CONGRESS CLOSES**--The 2d Congress of the Hubei chapter of the Chinese Writers' Association which was scheduled to last for 5 days has completed all of its duties satisfactorily and closed in Wuchang on 31 May 1985. Vice-chairman Hong Yang [3163 3152] delivered the closing address. Provincial CPC Committee deputy secretary Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922] and provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department director Chen Fusheng [7115 4395 3932] attended the closing ceremony. During the congress, over 300 writers studied relevant Central Committee documents and provincial CPC committee secretary Guan Guangfu's [7070 1639 1381] speech and engaged in serious and uninhibited discussions. They held unanimously that this congress was a distinguished gathering of "great enthusiasm, unity and prosperity" and determined to create more enthusiastically, forge ahead more vigorously, search for new things more assiduously and make new breakthroughs in Hubei Province's socialist literature. The congress ratified the Hubei chapter constitution of the Writers' Association. Using a secret ballot, it elected a new board of directors consisting of 71 people, 54 or 77 percent being young and middle-aged people under 55 years of age, 7 women comrades and 1 of the Tujia minority nationality. Chinese Writers' Association deputy chairman Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] and responsible comrades from the provincial Culture Department and provincial industrial, agricultural, women's, literary and social union units also attended the closing ceremony. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 1] 12267

**HUBEI UNIVERSITY FOR AGED**--The Hubei University For the Aged held its opening ceremony in the Hongshan Auditorium on 24 May 1985. The university was proposed by the provincial CPC committee Advisory Commission and preparations were begun to set it up in February 1985 after approval by the provincial party committee. Enthusiastic support was received from many units during the preparation process. All of the 218 first session students who attended yesterday's opening ceremony were old comrades who had participated in the revolution in the 1930's and 1940's and have quit work, retired or moved down to the second line positions. The oldest is 76 years of age, the youngest 51, and there are 44 female comrades. Their required course for 1985 is health care, and elective courses are modern scientific knowledge, horticulture, calligraphy and literature. They have engaged highly experienced professors and lecturers from the Wuhan regions's colleges and universities as teachers. The university's educational system is 2 years, and course completion credit certificates are given upon completion of the study period. Provincial CPC committee standing committee member Li Haizhong [2621 3189 1813], provincial CPC committee Advisory Commission chairman Xu Daoqi [6079 6670 3823], Provincial People's Congress standing committee vice chairman Shi Chuan [4258 1557] and responsible comrades from the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC and the provincial military region such as Pan Zhenwu [3382 2182 2976], Xu Jinbiao [6079 6855 1763], Wang Deping [3769 1795 1627] and Wang Junfeng [3769 1498 1496] attended the opening ceremony. In his speech, Li Haizhong represented the provincial party committee in congratulating Hubei University For the Aged on its official establishment and beginning of classes. Li Erzong [2621 1422 6850], provincial CPC committee Advisory Commission vice chairman and Hubei University For the Aged president, also spoke. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1] 12267

**TEACHER ABUSE CRITICIZED**--The Hubei provincial Education Department and Public Security Bureau have recently issued a joint circular calling for strict prevention of the occurrence of incidents of insulting and beating up of teachers. The "circular" points out that over the past 2 years, all areas have carried out the spirit of the relevant instructions of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Security, maintained order in the schools, ensured the safety of teachers and students and achieved quite good results. But incidents of insulting and beating up of teachers still occur in certain places. Thus, the "circular" requires that education departments and public security organs at all levels be linked to local realities, take efficient steps and prevent quickly the occurrence of incidents of insulting and beating up of teachers. The "circular" points out that it is necessary to ensure strictly that teachers' personal safety, character and dignity are not infringed upon. Troublemakers who insult and beat up teachers must be dealt with severely according to the seriousness of their cases. Criminals who endanger seriously teachers' personal safety must be punished severely according to law and not be coddled. The "circular" requires that all areas use various propaganda tools, create public opinion and form a good social atmosphere of respect for knowledge and teachers. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 1] 12267

CSO: 4005/1234

**SOUTHWEST REGION**

**WU JINGHUA AT XIZANG MUSLIMS' CELEBRATION**

OW261934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 26 (XINHUA)--Moslems in this capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region today held the biggest celebrations in 20 years to mark their annual Corban festival, one of the three major Islamic holidays.

Attending a ceremony held today in Lhasa's mosque, secretary of the Communist Party's Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee Wu Jinghua restressed the equality of all the nationalities in the region, where the Tibetans are the dominant nationality.

The autonomous region will mark the 20th anniversary of its founding on September 1.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and who is also Tibetan, and many local officials attended today's ceremony.

About 1,800 of the over 2,000 Moslems in Tibet live in Lhasa.

CSO: 4000/349



## SOUTHWEST REGION

### XIZANG GOVERNMENT ADAPTS INSTRUCTIONS, RULES

OW261440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 26 (XINHUA)--Party organizations and governments in Tibet may make adaptations to instructions and regulations from central authorities in the light of the region's specific conditions.

They may refuse to carry out those instructions which are totally in conformity to local conditions, officials here told XINHUA today.

Tibet now celebrates the 20th anniversary of its establishment as an autonomous region, where its people exercise self-government.

Only with the consent of the local people can instructions and regulations passed by central authorities be carried out in Tibet.

Since 1979, the people's congress of the autonomous region has adopted special regulations on the marriage law and 16 other civil laws to suit the needs of the Tibetan people.

Under local government decrees, Tibetan herdsmen and peasants have full independence in production, and no one is allowed to force them to do or not to do this or that.

Freedom of religious belief is guaranteed. The regional government allocates funds for the upkeep of temples and has to date provided 30 million yuan for this purpose.

Classes in schools are for the most part taught in the Tibetan language.

On August 15, 1985, the names of all streets and parks in Lhasa were changed to Tibetan. All public signs, advertisements, public notices and the like are printed in Tibetan and Han languages.

Tibetans now account for 80 percent of the government leadership in Tibet. Top leaders include Ngapoi Ngawang Jime, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Congress, Doje Cedain, chairman of the regional government, Yangling Doje, secretary of the regional Chinese Communist Party Committee.

It is now a matter of policy to promote Tibetans to leading positions, officials said.

CSO: 4000/349

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG SECRETARY PRAISES NEWLY COMPLETED HOSPITAL

HK210359 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The construction of the in-patient department building of the regional Tibetan hospital was completed on 18 August. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, praised this architectural complex as an organic integration of national style and modern architecture.

At the ceremony marking the inauguration of the building, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke.

Wu Jinghuz, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech.

Redi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Jipu Pingcuocideng, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, cut the ribbon at the ceremony.

Also present were Duojiecaidan, Ba Sang, (Mao Rubai), Duojiecairang, Li Benshan, and Langjie, leaders of the region; Huokang, Suoshu Bianba, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC; Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar, vice president of All-China Women's Federation and honorary chairman of the regional Women's Federation as well as responsible persons of the parties concerned.

CSO: 4005/1339

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### XINHUA ON TIBETAN POPULATION'S INCREASE

OW261954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Chengdu, August 26 (XINHUA)--The population of Tibet has increased by more than 50 percent in the past two decades, enormously exceeding the population growth rate of the whole of China, a population expert said in an interview with XINHUA today.

Wang Ke, research fellow of the Population Institute of Sichuan University, said people of Tibetan nationality all over China numbered 3.87 million in the 1982 census. This is 54.7 percent more than the 1964 census and indicates an average annual rate of increase of 25 per thousand. China as a whole has a rate of 21 per thousand.

In 1981, the birth rate in Tibet was 31.05 per thousand and the death rate 9.8 per thousand. The population growth rate was 21.13 per thousand or 10.15 per thousand higher than the national population growth rate in that year. This made Tibet one of the three highest birth rate areas in China, Wang said.

The Tibetan ethnic minority is one of china's major minority nationalities. They live in about a quarter of the country's area. Half of China's Tibetans live in the Tibet Autonomous Region. They were not freed from the serf system until 1959.

Historical records show that Tibetans in Asia had a population of some three million in the ninth century. In 1959, it was four million including 2.77 million in China. Thus there was only a 30 percent increase over the past 11 centuries, Wang said. In the 1952-1959 period under the serf system the Tibetan population rose only eight per thousand annually.

The 1982 census showed that Qinghai Province ranked first in Tibetan-inhabited areas in terms of population growth, with an annual increase of 32.1 per thousand between 1964 and 1982, he said.

Wang noted that the Tibetan population has shifted from the "low fertility, high mortality, low growth rate" of two decades ago to "high fertility, low mortality, and high growth rate."

One of the reasons for the rapid growth, Wang said, is the radical improvement in medical care after the abolition of the serf system and introduction of democratic reform in 1959. The control of deadly communicable diseases and wide use of new maternity and infant care methods have brought the mortality rate of 30 per thousand in the 1950's down to 9.8 per thousand in 1981.

The marriage age and age of bearing a first child has also greatly dropped thanks to the fact that emancipated serfs enjoy personal freedom.

The abrogation of the land system that had strictly limited the size of serf families has tremendously promoted economic growth and thus increase in population.

CSO: 4000/349



SOUTHWEST REGION

NPC OFFICIAL ASSISTS LHASA CHILDREN'S CENTER

OW231412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 23 (XINHUA)-- The Lhasa children's center opened here on Thursday in this capital city of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The center which has a floor space of 3,800 square meters, has 20 rooms including a library, laboratories, recreation rooms, study halls, and classrooms for dancing, gymnastics and art. The facilities will be open to all children in Lhasa.

The center was built at a cost of 3.19 million yuan by Jiangsu Province. It is one of 43 major projects scheduled to be built in Tibet by other provinces and cities.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and a Tibetan, donated 600,000 yuan toward the center's construction.

The Tibet Autonomous Region has 2,700 middle and primary schools with 128,000 students. All students receive free tuition. The region has also opened boarding schools for children in the remote rural and pastoral areas.

CSO: 4000/349

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA PREPARING FOR REGIONAL ANNIVERSARY

OW201736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 20 (XINHUA)--A festival atmosphere prevails in this capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region as the region's 20th anniversary draws near.

The autonomous region, one of the five in the country, was founded on September 1, 1965. Preparations for celebrating that day started quite long ago.

Potted flowers are seen on the window-sills of many houses which are also decorated with curtains of yellow, white and red colors to symbolize auspiciousness.

Along Pargor Street, Lhasa's commercial center, shops and stalls are crowded with customers buying traditional food and other goods for the holiday. The air is filled with the smell of buttered tea and barley wine.

At night, rows of newly-established street lamps are dimmed from time to time by the fireworks in the sky, which are being tried for the occasion.

Under preparations are also two exhibitions about Tibet and the customs of its people. Local art troupes are busy rehearsing programs to be staged during the holidays.

Norbu Lingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace where a grand party will be held, has been renovated and decorated.

The seven-story Lhasa hotel, the best in the city with 1,132 beds, was completed in mid-August.

Other newly completed projects, including a gymnasium, a theater, a children's palace and a hospital of Tibetan medicine, add lustre to the city.

CSO: 4000/349

SOUTHWEST REGION

OLD TIBETAN TELLS OF GREAT CHANGES IN XIZANG

OW201500 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Langjie Qunsang]

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--As the 20th founding anniversary of Xizang Autonomous Region approaches, this reporter interviewed a patriotic old man in Xizang by the name of Gaxoi Qoingyai Nyima, who discussed the great changes that have taken place in Xizang in the past decades in the light of his personal experience.

Gaxoi, 84, is vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and concurrently chairman of the regional commission for historical data. At present, he and another vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, Lhalu Cewang Doje, are organizing patriotic personages to compile "A Modern History of Xizang." Lying on the old man's desk were a manuscript of "My Life." He said that he wanted to write down his personal experiences to make future generations understand the progress of the revolutionary development in Xizang and cherish today's construction achievements; understand that Xizang is an inseparable part of the motherland and that, without the motherland, Xizang would be like a fish without water; and learn to cherish the unification of the motherland and the unity of the nationalities as they would cherish the apples of their eyes.

Gaxoi still regularly goes to the regional CPPCC Committee to attend meetings and to study. He said that the party's policy for Xizang is like a full moon illuminating the mountains and rivers of Xizang and lighting up the smiling faces of the masses. The old man related a story which had moved him deeply: Before the democratic reform, he had a feudal manor in the Gyangze area. Not long ago, Basang Puncog and two other former serfs of the manor came to Lhasa by car to do some shopping. Basang Puncog bought a recorder for 500 yuan. The two others also bought ka dian [0595 1067] and other commodities. Before leaving, the three former serfs paid a visit to Gaxoi. They told him that nearly all households of the formerly impoverished manor had built new houses and that each and every family had more grain than they could store. Some of the former serfs had become village heads or prosperous peasants. Some of their children went to college, some became state cadres. Gaxoi said with emotion to this reporter: "In those days, they were all in their twenties.

But they did not have personal freedom, they have not only become masters but also have built beautiful hometown. This is a real miracle."

Gaxoi said that this story is only an example of the great rural changes in Xizang. Take Lhasa for example. Rows after rows of new apartment buildings have been built in Bangcang where formerly beggars lived. In the past 2 years, new hotels, theaters, gymnasiums, and other high-rise buildings have been built in Lhasa. Things which we could not achieve for hundreds of years now appear before our eyes even before we know it. All in all, the socialist system and the party's policy are good.

CSO: 4005/1339



SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING FOR CHIEF PROCURATORS CONCLUDES

HK190723 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The provincial meeting for chief procurators concluded yesterday. The meeting was attended by chief procurators of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city people's procuratorates, the military procuratorate of the provincial military district, and the procuratorate of Guiyang railway and transport services.

The meeting seriously analyzed the province's present social order situation. The participants unanimously held that the instructions of the central and provincial authorities on seriously hitting at crimes were perfectly correct.

The meeting stressed: At present, the procuratorial organs should give full play to their function of hitting at crimes. They must continue to implement the principle of promptly and seriously punishing criminals by law. While resolutely hitting at criminals committing such crimes as homicide, robbery, hooliganism, rape, causing explosions, stealing, and arson, we must also resolutely hit at criminals who produce and publicize pornography, and who produce and sell counterfeit drugs, narcotics, and spoiled food. Therefore, we can make efforts toward further improving the province's social order.

The meeting pointed out: The procuratorial organs should serve better the party's general goal and general task. They must uphold the principle of simultaneously grasping and hitting at crimes and economic crimes. While not taking a relaxed attitude toward the work of hitting at crimes, they must give priority to hitting at economic crimes.

The provincial meeting for chief procurators urged the procuratorial organs at various levels to strengthen their leadership over economic work, based on a thorough understanding of the importance, profound significance, and urgency of hitting at economic crimes. They should strengthen their ability in handling cases, as well as the ideology guiding their work. They should focus on solving the major and important cases, and carry out a full-scale examination on the economic work. They should also resolutely hit at the economic criminals, so as to safeguard the implementation of the policies of invigorating the internal economy and opening up to the world, and so as to ensure smooth progress in the economic structural reform and economic construction.

(Liu Shipai), deputy secretary of the provincial political and legal committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. Li Ling, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, also delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/1339

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LEADER URGES IMPROVING EDUCATION

HK180429 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At a full session of the provincial conference on education yesterday afternoon, Comrade Feng Yuanwei delivered a report entitled "Enhance Understanding, Unify Thinking, and Translate the Central Decision into Action." The report dwelt with three issues: 1) To reform the education structure and develop education is a task of great urgency for the party committees and government at all levels. 2) The key to implementing the central decision lies in careful organization and work. 3) Strengthen leadership, and do more practical work for reforming the education structure and developing education.

He said: At present the standard of development of education in Sichuan remains very low. The important tasks now and for a time to come are, starting by reforming the education structure, to introduce universal 9-year compulsory education, strengthen basic education, vigorously develop vocational and technical education, reform and develop tertiary education, and train large numbers of talented people of all categories who can uphold the socialist orientation.

Feng Yuanwei said: The universal introduction of 9-year compulsory education must be based on the province's realities and be done in a planned and measured way. We must also vigorously develop vocational and technical education. It is planned that by 1990, the numbers of senior secondary school students and of students in secondary vocational and technical schools will be roughly the same. We will thus change the irrational state of secondary education in the province.

Feng Yuanwei continued: We should focus on two tasks in reforming the structure of tertiary education: 1) Reform the enrollment plans and the graduate allocation system, so as to bring into full play the social effects of talented people. 2) Change the previous situation of excessive micro control and lack of proper macro control over institutes. We must pay attention to expanding the decisionmaking powers of institutes of higher education and to strengthening macro guidance.

CSO: 4005/1339

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CONCLUDES MEETING ON REFORM THROUGH LABOR

HK230556 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] The provincial conference on reform through labor and education through labor concluded yesterday.

At the conference, Bai Shengwu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee Legal and Political Committee, proposed that the province's comrades working on the fronts of reform through labor and education through labor should carry forward and develop the achievements made, actively take concerted actions in hitting at crimes, improve the quality of reform, and reduce the criminals' rate of recidivism.

Furthermore, in the course of work, the comrades should develop a contingent of reform-through-labor cadres policemen who have a perfect mastery of the work.

Later, the participating comrades, acting on behalf of the province's 44 reform-through-labor and education-through-labor units, signed letters of guarantee with the provincial bureau for reforms through labor on improving reform and production. The letters of guarantee cover the areas of reform, production and financial revenues and expenditures, and include 12 tasks. The term of these letters of guarantee is 3 years, which will expire by the end of 1986. This method was first introduced to the province's reform-through-labor and education-through-labor departments after a protracted and in-depth investigation. This will play a positive role in realizing better the central authorities' goals of streamlining the manpower of the reform-through-labor and education-through-labor departments within 3 years' time, turning their losses into profits, within 3 years' time and turning the units into special schools within 3 years' time.

CSO: 4005/1339

SOUTHWEST REGION

PRC CLAIMS NEW CULTURAL ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS FOR XIZANG

HK230926 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1344 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Before celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region, we have heard the good news that it has made new economic and cultural achievements.

The De Luxe Naqu Hotel in a pastoral area in northern Xizang and the Naqu Mass Art Museum, which has a Tibetan flavor, were officially available for use on 20 August. The Naqu Hotel has its own water supply system and facilities for absorbing terrestrial heat and solar energy. Inside its air-conditioned rooms, there are remote-control paging systems, close circuit television, telephones, and so on. Inside the Naqu Mass Art Museum, there is a library, a lecture hall, a studio, a gymnasium, and so on.

The Xizang Television Broadcasting Station was officially founded on 20 August. It presents two series of programs. One series is general programs in Tibetan and the other series is CCTV programs relayed by it. At present, Xizang has more than 2,000 copies of Tibetan movies.

Since it reformed its foreign trade system last year, Xizang has empowered its prefectures and cities to trade with its neighboring countries. In the first half of this year, there was a rapid increase in the volume of Xizang's foreign trade and the trade among the peoples on the borders thrived. According to the statistics, in the first half of this year, the total volume of its exports and foreign trade was 80 percent greater than that in the first half of last year.

It is reported that the central authorities will send a large delegation to Xizang to attend the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

CSO: 4005/1339



SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

**LHASA THEATER OPENING CEREMONY**--On the morning of 14 August, the Lhasa theater and regional gymnasium held its opening ceremony. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the ceremony and cut the ribbon at the Lhasa theater and regional gymnasium. Duojiecaidan, [words indistinct] secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presented a gift [word indistinct]. Leading comrades of Xizang's party, government and military, including Redi, Ba Sang, [name indistinct], Duojeairang, Hou Jie, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Langjie, Peng Zhe, Sanding Doje Pamo, Jiangcuo, Jipu Pingcuocideng, and [name indistinct], attended the opening ceremony at the Lhasa theater and regional gymnasium. Also present were Ngapoi Caidan Zhuoga, vice chairman of All-China Women's Federation and chairman of the regional Women's Federation; and responsible persons of the regional CPPCC, including Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Gaxoi Qoigyai Nyima, and Danzeng Jiacao. [words indistinct] [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Aug 85]

**MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GUO XILAN**--On 24 August, responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in Xizang, cadres and staff of organs in the Lhasa area, commanders and fighters of PLA units, and students and masses, totalling 5,000 persons, gathered in the regional Government Hall to mourn Comrade Guo Xilan, chairman of the regional Advisory Commission. Present at the gathering were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Nangya, Redi, Duojeicaidan, Ba Sang, (Mao Rubai), Zhang Xiangming, Hou Jie, Wang Xinqian, Duojeairang, Cao Xu, Jiangcunluobu, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, Li Benshan, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Lang Jie, Sanding Duojeipamu, Lunzhu Taocai, Yang Zongxin, Jipu Pingcuocideng, Jiang Hongquan, Liu Yongkang, Lu Chen, (Che Junxian), (Zhang Jun), (Gao Changjin), (Zhang Junshan), and Zheng Ying. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Aug 85]

**CENTRAL DELEGATION GREETED**--A number of members of the central delegation to the Xizang Autonomous Region's 20th anniversary celebrations arrived in Lhasa on the morning of 25 August. Leaders of the party, government, and army in the region including Wu Jinghua warmly welcomed them at the airport. The delegation members arriving today were Wan Haifeng, (Hu Zhiguang), (Li Jun),

and (Chang Jie), together with work personnel, totalling 40 persons. Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and political commissar of Xizang Military District, called on the members and on Hong Kong and Macao reporters in the airport guesthouse. Redi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee welcomed the central delegation members at the Lhasa hotel when they arrived in the city by road. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1339

NORTH REGION

HEBEI TO REFORM SECONDARY SPECIALIZED SCHOOL STRUCTURE

SK230212 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] In order to solve the problems of repetitious education and low investment in intellectual resources, with the approval of the provincial government, beginning from 1986, our province will devote a period of 2 years to reforming the structure of secondary specialized schools. After the reform, in principle, the secondary specialized schools will resume the old practice of enrolling junior middle school graduates. The course of study will be 3 years in general and a small number of courses will require 3 years to complete. This will be the basic system of schooling in the secondary specialized schools.

In order to cater to the special needs of some departments and specialities, approved by the provincial educational department, a small number of schools and specialized schools may enroll senior middle school graduates. The course of study will be 2 years. Secondary specialized schools such as art and sports specialized schools may enroll primary and senior-grade students or primary graduates. The length of schooling will be 6 to 8 years. The date for reforming the structure of the secondary specialized schools in the province, which are covered by the central plans, will be decided by the relevant state departments and commissions.

CSO: 4005/1334

## NORTH REGION

### NEI MONGGOL VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SK230909 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by reporter Ruan Wei [7086 1550]: "A Strategic Task for the Education Front--A Comment on Our Region's Vocational and Technical Education Development in Recent Years"]

[Excerpts] The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Education Structure" points out that it is necessary to develop vocational and technical education with great efforts. This has enabled our region's vocational and technical education to enter its golden period.

#### Secondary Education Should Conform to the Needs of Economic Development

Vocational and technical education is the weak link of our region's education. Because of this, there is a serious imbalance in the proportion of high- and middle-grade and primary specialized personnel, and the educational and technical levels of staff members and workers are generally rather low. According to a survey of the technical personnel of the region conducted by relevant departments, the ratio of assistant engineers and those with corresponding or higher technical titles to technical personnel and those with corresponding technical titles is 1 to 1.2. This ratio lags fairly far behind that of developed countries whose ratio between engineers and technical personnel is 1 to 3 to 1 to 10. Due to such an imbalance, some middle-grade and even high-grade technical personnel are forced to do the jobs of primary technical personnel, causing a serious waste of personnel. In addition, a great number of personnel with specialized training are also urgently needed in the pre-school education, tourist, and even garment- and food-making fields. In the vast rural pastoral areas, the lack of primary technical personnel has also created many obstacles and difficulties popularizing scientific, technical, and general knowledge, development of production, and improvement of the people's living standards.

#### From Zero to Number Seventh In the Country

Restructuring of our region's secondary education started in 1980. Great progress has been achieved in this reform, thanks to the direct concern of the regional CPC committee and government, the efforts of the masses of education workers, and the vigorous support of relevant departments. Since that time,



the regional government has promulgated the plan for reform of the secondary educational structure, and established a group leading the reform. Since 1982, central and local authorities have allocated funds every year to subsidize vocational and technical education. As of this year, the funds have totaled 16.3 million yuan. In order to improve the quality of teachers at vocational schools, the regional government this spring also approved sending 10 vocational middle school teachers to Japan for advanced study. It has created favorable conditions in various fields for the development of vocational and technical education. Six years ago, the region did not have any vocational middle schools. Now it has more than 250 such schools. Students at these schools total some 40,000, amounting to about 37 percent of the students studying at ordinary senior middle schools. Some vocational middle schools jointly run by industrial and mining enterprises and schools or privately run by individuals have also emerged. This enabled our region to rank seventh in the country in the development of vocational and technical education. We did not have any vocational middle schools in Hohhot City in 1980. But, at present, we have 42 such schools, and their enrollment is larger than that of ordinary senior middle schools. The irrational secondary educational structure is being improved fairly rapidly.

#### We Should Achieve Unity in Education and Utilization

Although we see an excellent situation in vocational and technical education development, we should face up to some existing problems. For example, following the increases in the numbers of vocational and technical schools and their students, the problems in providing job opportunities to graduates of these schools become more acute. The worker recruitment system of some labor and personnel departments has yet to be coordinated still better with the restructuring of secondary education. In recruiting workers in society, we do not guarantee that graduates of vocational schools and qualified persons with vocational and technical training are given priority.

#### We Should Attach Importance to Vocational and Technical Education and Support It With Policies

In order to truly bring our region's vocational and technical education to a track of sound development, CPC committees at various levels should understand its importance, greatly support it through reform, and truly regard the reform of the secondary educational structure and the great development of vocational and technical education as a strategic task.

Under the current situation, it is not possible, nor necessary, for the state to monopolize job arrangements for graduates of vocational schools. However, since students of vocational schools have specialized knowledge, our society should try its best to make arrangements for them in such a way that they can use what they have learned to enable them to truly become a new force promoting the four modernizations. Educational departments and relevant schools should all pay attention to proceeding from reality, try to carry out social survey and competent personnel forecast work as well as possible, make flexible arrangements for the establishment of specialized courses and

enrollment according to current social needs and in the right order of importance and urgency, strengthen planning, avoid blindness, and see to it that specialized personnel are trained to suit the current needs of society just like giving much welcomed timely rain to the relevant units which need personnel. In this way, graduates of vocational schools will find jobs through various channels not only at state departments in need of personnel but also at collective or individual enterprises. In addition, schools and relevant departments, personnel departments in particular, should exert great efforts to support vocational and technical education earnestly and help solve their employment problems rationally and enthusiastically.

CSO: 4005/1334

NORTH REGION

BEIJING RIBAO ON BANNING OBSCENE VIDEOTAPES

SK240519 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Not Permitted To Produce and Show Obscene Videotapes To Poison the Masses"]

[Text] Recently some obscene videotapes with pornographic scenes were circulated in a few areas of our municipality. Dissemination of these videotapes with extremely decadent and degenerated content seriously poisoned the minds of the masses, young people in particular, polluted social conduct, and induced crimes. We must strictly prohibit this.

Videotapes are a modern means of propaganda and education. Wise and full utilization of this modern propaganda tool in conducting patriotic and communist education and in publicizing modern scientific and general knowledge among the masses will achieve significant results in arousing the people's enthusiasm for building the four modernizations, in facilitating the sound development of the economic reform, and in promoting the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. However, some departments and units have spent money only to buy video equipment without exercising strict control over its showing, thus causing many loopholes. They have not formulated necessary systems and measures nor carried out necessary ideological education among the projectors. What is worse, some people produce (including duplicating) and show obscene videotapes under the signboard of "improving economic results" and "enriching the people's cultural life." They seek exorbitant profits through the corrosion of the people's souls, thus seriously impairing the physical and mental health of the masses, the young people in particular. The masses of young people are successors to our revolutionary cause, the reserve forces for the four modernizations. Our organizations at various levels and the masses must never sit by idly and remain indifferent to such acts of poisoning young people with videotapes. Governments, public security, cultural, radio and television broadcast, and industry-commerce administrative departments at various levels should strengthen control, resolutely prevent some people from poisoning the masses with videotapes, and ensure the healthy development of the video industry.

The cultural life of the people in the capital should be richer and more colorful. Radio and television broadcast and cultural departments should actively produce and supply more healthy videotapes to satisfy the needs in

the people's spiritual life. Some healthy, fine literary and art, and educational programs should be videotaped in a quick and planned manner for the people of the capital. Of course, we will have certain difficulties in doing this work under the current circumstances. However, in order to develop the video industry rapidly, promote the spiritual civilization of the capital, and satisfy the people's needs in the spiritual life, we should face up to the difficulties and make great efforts to carry out this work as soon as possible.

We should have a firm attitude and resolutely prohibit and ban all law-breaking activities of producing and showing obscene videotapes. People who smuggle in, duplicate, sell, or organize the showing of obscene videotapes and who make use of the tapes to engage in hooliganism should be strictly investigated and heavily punished according to law. Individuals should be strictly banned from the business of showing videotapes. Units in the business of showing videotapes should be examined and approved by the radio and television broadcast, industry-commerce administrative, and public security departments. The content of the video programs should also be approved by relevant departments. Those who violate the regulations should be held responsible for their law-breaking activities without exception. Those who are responsible for producing, selling, and showing obscene videotapes should be punished according to law and should also have their video equipment and tapes confiscated, regardless of whether the equipment was their own or borrowed or rented from others. In the meantime, direct leading persons of the units which rent or borrow video equipment and places to show obscene videotapes should also be legally held liable.

CSO: 4005/1334

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ON RESTRUCTURING SCIENCE, EDUCATION

SK210800 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 27 July, Zhou Hui, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee, gave a written speech at the regional scientific, technological and educational work conference. The full text of the speech follows:

1. The CPC Central Committee's decisions on reform of the scientific and technological structure and on reform of the educational structure are of far-reaching significance. The major task of Nei Monggol's "scientific and technological" and "educational" conferences is, first of all, to conscientiously and comprehensively study word by word, sentence by sentence, and paragraph by paragraph the decisions of the CPC Central Committee, and to strive to achieve a leap forward in understanding. Ideas are the precursor of acts, and are the prerequisite for implementing the CPC Central Committee's decisions more successfully. Of course, in future practice we should continue to study penetratingly in a planned manner so that we can achieve still better results step by step. We hope that every comrade participating in the conference will write an article on what he has learned from his initial study, and will not stick to one pattern when writing the article.

2. The tasks of fundamental importance in developing the grand socialist cause of the motherland are to submit to the modernization drive, the world and the future, to face up to the challenges of the new technological revolution, to open to the outside world and enliven the domestic economy, to vitalize China and Nei Monggol, to develop science and technology, to improve educational standards, to respect knowledge, to train a great number of competent personnel, and to train thousands upon thousands of workers who have ideals and are better educated. A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. At present, we should first rationally use the existing personnel so that they can fully develop their talents and play their role; and second, actively introduce and apply, in line with specific local conditions, the existing scientific and technological achievements and turn them into new productive forces. We hope that in the first half of next year, a few solid things will be done. At the same time, bearing the future and the targets for "the year 2000" in our minds, we should conduct investigations and visit scientific research and technological units of various types, new and veteran scientific and technical personnel, personnel in charge of rear service, schools of various categories (including television universities,



universities offering courses through correspondence and periodicals, and cadre training class), teachers, students and parents, and comrades in charge of general affairs and ideological and political work. We should listen to their opinions and demands, carefully analyze and study them and, integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts, rapidly formulate plans for reforming Nei Monggol's scientific, technological, and educational structure. We may work out a draft first and then gradually revise and supplement it to make it a blueprint basically conforming to the actual situation.

3. Everyone is deeply concerned over funds for scientific research and education. The CPC Central Committee's decisions have very explicitly explained this issue, and Nei Monggol will resolutely act according to the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee. We hope that you comrades will conduct specific study of the existing scientific research and education funds, and will strive to use them well, at least making every penny worthwhile. There are great potentials to be tapped in this field. Although there are many contradictions and difficulties, we hope that everybody will try his best in this work.

What I have said above may also be regarded as a beginning of my study of the decisions of the CPC Central Committee. Let us encourage each other in our endeavors. I would also express regards to you comrades.

CSO: 4005/1334

**NORTH REGION**

**TIANJIN MEETING ON SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL WORK**

SK180656 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In order to penetratingly implement the calls of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government on mobilizing all professions and trades to show concern over and support for educational undertakings, and the suggestions offered by the municipal propaganda department and four other units concerning arrangements for activities to mark teachers' day, which were approved by the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government, on the afternoon of 12 August the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government held a meeting of principal responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices, and districts to mobilize the people in the municipality to show concern over and support for the development of educational undertakings and to greet the first teachers' day by doing good deeds and solid work for teachers.

At the meeting Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of the municipality, announced the 10 good deeds to be done by the municipal people's government for the educational front around teachers' day this year and offered four suggestions for mobilizing all professions and trades to support the development of educational undertakings. Li Ruihuan said: Developing education has a bearing on the current four modernizations and on the invigoration of China, and therefore is a very important thing. How should we promote educational work? To promote educational work, we should never deviate from the efforts of comrades in the educational circles and the support of the people in all fields. We must foster a social practice of respecting teachers and education. Nowadays, although many changes have been made in educational undertakings, compared with those in the past, there still are many difficulties and problems. We have not paid as much attention to educational work as we have to economic work. Today we will discuss how to mobilize society to support educational work and how to gear educational work to the needs of society.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, and the municipal people's government, including Tan Shaowen, Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, He Guomo, Yao Jun, and Lu Kuezheng. Speaking at the meeting were Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Bai Hua and He Guomo,

standing committee members of the municipal CPC committee; and Yao Jun, vice mayor of the municipality.

At the meeting responsible persons of various departments, commissions, offices and districts pledged to do several solid deeds in a down-to-earth manner for promoting the development of Tianjin's educational undertaking in order to greet the first teachers' day. Responsible comrades of the educational departments stated: The concern and support from society will encourage the educational workers to further carry out educational structure reform, to raise teaching quality, and to train more and better professionals.

CSO: 4005/1334

NORTH REGION

BEIJING'S PROGRESS IN UNITED FRONT WORK REPORTED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 1

[Article by Cao Jing [2580 7234]: "United Front Work Has Had Some Achievements, But Problems Remain"]

[Text] Relevant departments under the municipal CPC committee have carried out a preliminary review of and summed up the implementation of various united front policies in the municipality.

The review and summing up show that our implementation of the various united front policies has had considerable achievements, but much work remains to be done. In some aspects while the number of remaining problems is small, their magnitude is such as to demand our unremitting efforts.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipality has extensively reopened mistrials, reversed unjust verdicts involving nonparty personages, cleared up the backlog of cases and done much to take care of the victims of the miscarriage of justice and remove negative political impacts on the families and children of people implicated. Thus far 46 percent of the private residences forcibly occupied during the "Cultural Revolution" has been vacated, while 61 percent of the residences of the "three seniors," notable figures, overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots forcibly occupied in the past have been vacated. All the private residences of Taiwanese compatriots have been vacated. This is also basically true for the homes of all overseas Chinese.

As of late last year, 62.8 percent of the confiscated properties of the Beijing members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the municipal CPPCC and nonparty personalities have been returned, so have 92 percent of the confiscated properties of former businessmen and industrialists. The reexamination of former Kuomintang members who revolted and crossed over to our side has basically been completed. So far over 7,000 such people have been examined and approved. The present focus of our work is to deal with the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution." Apart from returning to them their confiscated deposits and reduced wages, the municipality has allocated suitable jobs to some of the qualified former businessmen and industrialists. Of all in-service former businessmen and industrialists in the municipality, about one third has been restored to their leadership positions and given technical titles.

A lot has also been done to implement policies concerning overseas Chinese, minority nationalities and religion, etc.

The major problem we currently face in implementing various united front policies is that some municipal units, to various extents, are not paying enough attention to the use of and cooperation with nonparty personalities, especially nonparty intellectuals. We need to uproot "leftist" ideological influences and speed up implementation.

12581

CSO: 4005/1302



NORTH REGION

BEIJING PLA JOINS PEOPLE IN ETHICS EDUCATION

OW221810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0801 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Ye Xulin and correspondent Hao Jiren]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--There are more than 7,300 joint army-people civilization-building centers in the urban and rural areas of north China. These centers are carrying out extensive activities for education in ideals, ethics, and discipline, and they are popularizing new practices that reflect socialist civilization. Among them, one-fourth of the units have been conferred the title of advanced collective in spiritual civilization by leading organs at and above the county level.

In the last 2 years, the number of PLA units under the Beijing Military Region taking part in the joint army-people civilization-building activities has gradually increased. Their activities have spread from the rural areas to the cities. The content of these activities has developed from being confined to dealing with filthiness, chaos, and poor service to encompassing the building of civilization both materially and spiritually. The PLA units taking part in the building of civilized villages in the rural areas, while supporting the peasants in overcoming poverty, becoming rich, and developing commodity production, have paid attention to acting in coordination with the party organizations to conduct education in the need to keep the fundamental interest of the state in mind, get rich through diligent labor, and observe discipline and law, and prevent and correct the unhealthy tendencies of forgetting about one's duty when it comes to obtaining profits for oneself. There have been many moving instances in which party members have helped the masses and the richer households have given a hand to the poorer ones.

The commanders and fighters of the PLA units are also carrying out education in ethics and law among young people, workers, and peasants. They have enabled some villages affected by gambling and theft to become villages of law and discipline, and have turned "streets of Despots" into streets of civilization and unscrupulous people who control power supply that used their authority to seek private gains into "support-agriculture models."

In order for civilized practices to prevail in every public place, many PLA units have also carried out activities to build civilized railway lines, stations, and theaters together with the people. This has enabled the workers and staff of these units to make further efforts to foster the fine attitude of civilized service, dealing with others courteously and being happy to help others.

CSO: 4005/1334

NORTH REGION

ROLES OF CPC SECRETARIES, FACTORY DIRECTORS DISCUSSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Zhang Wanli [1728 8001 6849]: "The CPC Secretary and Factory Director are both Protagonists and Supporting Players"]

[Text] After the factory director (manager) responsibility system was implemented, many comrades have asked who really runs the show at an enterprise, the CPC secretary, who used to run the show, or the factory director? To answer this question, we must straighten out the relationship between the two.

There are two aspects to the relationship between the CPC secretary of an enterprise and its factory director (manager). On the one hand, the party committee must vigorously support the director (manager) in setting up a unified, powerful and efficient production command structure and operational management system in accordance with the needs of production development and business expansion, and in exercising his duties and powers in supervising the command structure. On the other hand, the CPC committee must ensure and exercise oversight over the director (manager) and the entire production system to make sure they seriously implement the party and state's various principles and policies so that the enterprise makes continuous progress in the socialist direction. This twofold relationship essentially manifests itself in the working relationship between the CPC secretary and the director (manager). We must not draw the simplistic conclusion that the former plays only a "supporting role" and needs not concern himself with the latter's important decisions, and that things are fine as long as the latter is in charge. Nor must we conclude that since it is the job of the CPC secretary to tackle "major issues," the enterprise's key production and business decisions must be approved by him. The relationship between the director (manager), who is responsible for administration, and the CPC secretary, who is responsible for the CPC committee, is one of cooperation. Even as they look after their own respective province, they should make concerted efforts to make the enterprise prosper. In this sense, it can be said that the CPC secretary and the director (manager) both are protagonists in their respective jurisdictions and play supporting roles in each other's.

A CPC secretary should pay particular attention to three points in his relationship with the director (manager):

First, at the same time as he actively supports the director's independence in his work, the CPC secretary should get a good grasp of the rationale behind the director's decisions, their feasibility, detailed measures, implementation and results. The important thing is for the two to develop a close collaboration, share information, and exchange opinions in a timely way concerning some major questions (methods of operation, product standards, marketing, the appointment and dismissal of cadres, wage system, rewards and penalty system), so as to achieve a consensus in principle. At the same time, he must neither impose his opinions on the director (manager) nor interfere with his right to handle matters in a decisive and clear-cut manner. If a serious difference of opinion occurs concerning a matter of principle, he can first continue to make observation in practice and, second, report the situation as it is to the higher authorities and ask for instruction. Under no circumstances should he try to upstage the director.

Second, the CPC secretary should demand of the director (manager) that he be responsible for the work of all (director's) subordinates as well as for his own, and that he works to prevent bureaucratism. Through party organizations and intimate contacts with the masses, the CPC secretary should obtain an understanding of the ideology, work, style and ethics of cadres at all levels and inform the director (manager) of important developments in a timely way to help him familiarize himself with the situation of every cadre and correctly carry out the cadre policies. This way he may get to know his subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities and is clear about whom to reward and punish.

Third, the CPC secretary must support and help the director (manager) in implementing the employee democratic management system, make full use of the employee congress and protect employees' legitimate interests.

12581

CSO: 4005/1302

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

CHINA PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT--Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA)--Yuan Baohua, newly appointed president of the China People's University assumed office today. At a meeting with the university's middle and high ranking cadres, Yuan Baohua said that schools of higher education should contribute to improving cadre proficiency, strengthen party leadership in the course of reform, and rely on all teachers and students to accomplish various measures of reform. During the meeting, He Dongchang, secretary of the leading party group and vice minister in charge of the State Education Commission, read the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Appointing Yuan Baohua the concurrent president of the China People's University. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 31 Jul 85 OW]

ENGLISH OFFERED IN KINDERGARTEN--To satisfy peasants' children's thirst for knowledge, the Chunghua English School and Sijiqing Xiang Kindergarten are jointly offering an English training course for rural preschoolers. The course has a present enrollment of 110 pupils, ranging in age from 3 to 6, who are divided into 3 levels according to age. Each class meets for 1 hour twice per week. The training course uses the textbook prepared by Fang Bihui [2455 4310 6540], a special classification teacher at Jing Shan School. The course, which began on 8 April, has met 14 times, equipping the pupils with a knowledge of some common single words, daily expressions, numbers and conversation. They can now sing six English songs. [Text] [Article by Huang Ying [7806 3841]] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 85 p 2] 12581

IDENTITY CARDS ISSUED--In line with the arrangement of the CPC Central Committee effective from April this year, our province has comprehensively carried out the work of issuing identity cards to former KMT members who have defected to our side. As of 10 June, a total of 6,132 such people had their identity attested, accounting for 59.17 percent of the total. Of these 6,132 people, 1,167 had been issued identity cards, accounting for 19 percent. [Excerpt] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/1334



NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN INSPECTS FLOOD SITUATION ON TAIZI HE DAM

SK230248 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] According to information provided on the early morning of 23 August by the provisional emergency rescue headquarters at the Taizi He Grand Dam in (Xiaohekou) of Liaoyang County, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Quan Shuren, governor of the province, personally went to the Taizi He Grand Dam in (Tangwazai) town in Liaoyang County to inspect the flood situation and to visit the flood victims who are temporarily living on the dam.

At 0620 on 22 August, a breach emerged at the right bank of the Taizi He Grand Dam at the (Qiaoshizi) section in (Tangwazai) town in Liaoyang County, flooding 16 villages and 60,000 mu of crops and putting more than 32,000 people in danger. Leading cadres at all levels in Liaoyang City personally went to the forefront of flood combat to guide the rescue work and to quickly transfer the victims to safe places.

At 1630 on 22 August, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Quan Shuren, governor of the province, personally went to the Taizi He Grand Dam at (Xiaohekou) in Liaoyang County to inspect the flood situation and arrange the rescue work. He called for adopting all measures to transfer the victims to safe places and to organize manpower and materials to hurriedly stop up the breach of the dam. Comrade Li Guixian and Quan Shuren also went up to the dam after a 15-li trip by a disaster relief car to visit the victims who are temporarily living on the dam.

CSO: 4005/1336



NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN ATTENDS DISASTER REPORT MEETING

SK270711 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Yang Zhenhuai, secretary general of the central flood-prevention general headquarters and vice minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, heard reports on the province's damage caused by floods and pointed out: Liaoning is suffering very serious losses caused by the disaster, which is still worsening. The present major tasks are to overcome slack mood and war weariness and to safeguard the safety of the Liao He Grand Diike.

At today's report meeting, Vice Governor Peng Xiangsong and leading comrades of relevant departments gave reports on the disaster situation of our province. The damage caused by the disaster this year is very serious. We have suffered from six great natural adversities, such as floods, windstorms, and hailstorms, which have rarely occurred since the founding of the PRC in terms of the large areas they afflicted and the long period they lasted. Direct economic losses caused by the disaster total several billion yuan.

Yang Zhenhuai spoke after hearing the reports. He said: Liaoning is suffering very serious damage from the disaster. It is much more serious than we expected. In addition, the present situation is still very grim and the disaster is worsening continuously. We are now fighting a decisive battle and should try all means to protect the Liao He Grand Diike.

In conclusion, Yang Zhenhuai spoke on harnessing Liao He. He said: Liao He is one of the seven great rivers of the country. Liaoning will have no tranquility if Liao He is not harnessed. Therefore, we should remove obstacles from the river to clear the river course, and thoroughly harness Liao He to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Sun Wziben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1336

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING GOVERNOR INSPECTS FLOOD DAMAGE

OW231714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Shenyang, August 23 (XINHUA)--The provincial government has assured Liaoning's two million flood victims that they will receive food, shelter and medicine, a provincial flood control official said here today.

Most of those whose homes were affected have been evacuated to safe places including nearby government offices, schools and homes of other peasants.

There have been no deaths due to disease or lack of food, the official said. He attributed this to the tremendous efforts being made by the local governments at all levels.

The provincial government is dispensing relief goods, including food and medicine, to all affected areas, said Governor Chuan Shuren who had just returned from an inspection tour.

Torrential rains since late July have caused water levels in four of the province's six rivers to rise drastically. The banks of the Taizi and Yalu rivers have been breached in several places.

Seventy percent of the province's counties had been affected and one million hectares of farmland and 580,000 houses flooded by August 22. Direct economic losses amounted to one billion yuan, the flood control official said.

The provincial government has instructed local governments to draw on the state grain reserves in the affected areas. In addition, nearly 500 tons of fodder has been handed out.

Other relief goods include 10 million straw bags, 1,000 tons of iron wire and timber. Commercial departments have sent matches, salt and vegetables.

The provincial government has also sent out 117 medical teams with 2,500 doctors to the stricken areas.

About 300,000 people are now standing guard day and night on the banks of major rivers.

Officials from the central flood control headquarters and ministries of water resources and electric power, and civil affairs are working in the affected areas.

CSO: 4000/348

**NORTHEAST REGION**

**LIAONING PROVINCE AIDED BY STATE RELIEF WORK**

HK260522 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Excerpt] Two million flood victims in Liaoning Province have been promised basic living necessities by local authorities.

Food, medicine and makeshift shelters are on their way to the flood-hit areas in the northeastern province where 70 percent of the counties, 1 million hectares of farmland and 580,000 houses had been flooded by August 22.

Direct economic losses amounted to 1 billion yuan.

The disasters have claimed at least 80 lives and made thousands of people homeless with 19 rivers bursting their banks since late July.

Most of those whose houses were flooded have been evacuated to safe places including nearby government offices, schools and undamaged homes of local residents, an official of the provincial flood control bureau said.

Thanks to tremendous efforts made by the local governments, there have been no deaths due to disease or lack of food. The provincial government is doing its best to dispense relief goods, including food and medicine, to all affected areas, said Chuan Shuren, governor of the province, just back from an inspection tour.

State grain reserves in the affected areas are being passed to the flood victims and nearly 500 tons of fodder has been distributed.

Other relief goods include 10 million straw bags, 1,000 tons of iron wire and timber. A total of 117 medical teams have been dispatched to the stricken areas.

CSO: 4000/348

NORTHEAST REGION

OFFICIALS HEAR REPORT ON BANNING OBSCENE VIDEOTAPES

SK270513 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 6 August, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee; and leading comrades of departments concerned listened to a report on strengthening the administration over the cultural market, on ferreting out, banning, and confiscating obscene videotapes and articles and unhealthy books and papers, and on consolidating ballrooms and performing places.

Thus far, the province has scored great achievements in penetratingly investigating and consolidating cassette tapes and videotapes broadcasting stations of a business nature, and in confiscating obscene and vulgar videotapes and unhealthy magazines and papers. Meanwhile, the province has dealt blows to and handled a number of criminals who illegally broadcast and duplicated obscene videotapes and sold unhealthy magazines and papers, and imposed different punishments on such criminals according to their specific cases, such as taking them into custody, re-educating them, detaining them for investigation, or imposing fine on them. At present, the spreading of unhealthy magazines and papers has been basically checked, and all illegally-run ballrooms, paper traders without licences and magazines published without the approval of the provincial CPC Committee have been banned. We have also strengthened the administration over the performing sites and noncommercial ballrooms.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out: In the course of strengthening the administration over the cultural market, we should strive to satisfy the masses' demands on cultural life, and provide the masses with healthy, cheerful, vivid, and colorful recreational activities in order for them to [entertain] themselves with lofty spiritual programs after their hard work.

CSO: 4005/1336

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN AT MEETING TO MARK VICTORY IN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR

SK190456 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 15 August, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Science jointly held a forum at the Liaoning Provincial Youth Palace to celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japan.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Attending the forum were Li Guixian, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Wu, former deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; and Ma Ying, former director of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region. Also attending the forum were more than 40 people, including leading comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee, democratic parties, mass organizations, and propaganda and educational departments, and specialists and scholars.

In their speeches, they reviewed the historical facts of the victory in the war, the anti-Japanese national united front initiated by the CPC, and the CPC's great achievements in uniting the people of the entire nation to resist Japan. They pledged they will never forget the historical lesson, the fact that we took a beating under a backward situation, but rather make efforts to accelerate the four modernizations, and to build the motherland even stronger. Efforts should be made to conduct education on patriotism; to strengthen the unity between army-men and government, and between army-men and civilians; and to contribute to building the four modernizations and safeguarding the motherland. Efforts should be made to enhance the unified front work in order to promote the realization of the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date.

CSO: 4005/1336



NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING GOVERNMENT DECISION ON BUILDING HOUSES FOR TEACHERS

SK181319 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Reporters learned from the provincial educational work conference that the provincial CPC Committee and government have decided that beginning next year, all urban departments and units should allocate 2 percent of their annual housing investment for building residential quarters for primary and middle school teachers, so that the annual total investment for building residential quarters for teachers will reach 50 million yuan.

This was one of the provincial CPC Committee and government's decisions on developing the province's educational undertakings and raising the social status and welfare of teachers.

The content of the decisions also included the following: Beginning this year, all units, while distributing residential quarters for workers under the same conditions, should give preferential treatment to those whose spouses are teachers. From 1986 to 1990 the provincial treasury will allocate 8 million yuan per year for some poor counties and minority counties to build classrooms for senior middle schools. Beginning this year the capital construction investment of provincial higher educational institutions will increase from last year's 26 million yuan to 50 million yuan.

In order to intensify the capability of various normal institutes and schools for training teachers, from 1985 to 1990 the province will allocate 6.5 million yuan as capital construction funds for normal specialized schools and educational institutions. In the future, the vocational senior middle schools sponsored by the various educational departments will have their own financial plans. The base investment figure for the provincial secondary specialized schools should reach 7 million yuan. Such investment should be allocated and slightly increased year by year.

CSO: 4005/1336

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE 15 AUG

SK190555 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] A provincial educational work conference was sponsored in Shenyang on 15 August. The conference concentrated on discussing the suggestions of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on implementing the decision on the reform of the educational system set forth by the CPC Central Committee, and formulating specific measures for enlivening and developing our province's educational undertakings.

In accordance with the guidelines of the decision of the central authority and our province's actual conditions in educational work, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government set forth suggestions on making the 9-year compulsory education universal, readjusting the secondary educational structure, expanding the decision-making power of institutions of higher learning to run schools, and strengthening the building of the ranks of teachers. The conference conscientiously discussed these questions.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government called for making the 9-year compulsory education universal by 1995, vigorously developing vocational technical education, and making the enrollment in secondary vocational technical schools higher than that in ordinary senior high schools by 1990. The targets for developing higher educational undertakings are to make the enrollment in ordinary senior high schools reach approximately 80,000 by 1990; to establish a "gardner" [Yuanding Jiang] award; and to commend, on Teachers' Day every year, teachers who make outstanding contributions, and units and individuals respect teachers and pay attention to educational work. From next year to 1990, the provincial Financial Department will allocate 8 million yuan in special funds every year to help rural areas with economic difficulties repair and build schoolhouses, and also appropriate special funds for building houses for urban primary and middle school teachers.

Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the conference. Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made explanation of suggestions of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on implementing the decision on the reform of the educational system set forth by the CPC Central Committee. (Wang Mingda), vice chairman of the State Educational Commission, delivered a speech at the conference. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the province, including Shen Xianhui, Zhu Jiazhen, Xie Huangtian, Lin Sheng, and Ma Longxiang.

CSO: 4005/1336

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROVINCIAL EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

SK210557 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The provincial educational work conference ended on the afternoon of 19 August. Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out at the meeting that to realize the fighting goal of making Liaoning prosperous, we should first vitalize the educational undertakings of Liaoning Province. He said: In the future, we should further enhance our understanding, attend to reform, and consider the development of talented persons as a basic foundation to make the economy leap forward, and the way of making the country strong and building the province.

Comrade Li Guixian said: Our province's current educational development still cannot meet the demand of talented persons. If we continue to remain undecided in reforming the educational structure and in improving the backward educational situation at an early date, we will impede the four modernizations drive and affect our major tasks. We will have many problems in carrying out educational work, including the problems in the educational structure, ideology, and content as well as in the teaching methods. However, the most important thing which must be solved at present are problems in the educational structure.

In referring to our province's future educational tasks, Comrade Li Guixian said: In the future, government at all levels should increase and not reduce their educational investments annually. It is necessary to adopt measures to realize the task of popularizing junior middle school education in the province by 1995. In readjusting the structure of secondary education, we should strive to make the student body of the vocational and technical schools greater than that of ordinary senior middle schools by 1990. The proportion between the two should reach 6 to 4. We should further expand the decision-making powers of higher education schools in operating schools, and vitalize them in training talented persons. By 1990, the total scope of student body of local ordinary higher educational schools should reach about 80,000 persons. Efforts should be made to actively strengthen the training of teachers and school cadres, further improve and raise the social status and wages of teachers, and build a qualified and steady contingent of teachers that are adequate in number.

Comrade Li Guixian emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters to engage in developing educational undertakings so that all people will show concern for and support education. He called on the principal leaders of the CPC Committees and governments at all levels to grasp educational work personally, to establish ties with one or two schools, to visit schools on a regular basis, to understand their opinions of reform, and to help teachers eliminate misgivings and resolve difficulties. It is necessary to work much but talk little, to solve problems realistically, and to strive to handle more things and to achieve greater success.

The provincial educational work conference was held in Shenyang on 15 August. At the meeting, responsible comrades of various cities in charge of educational work fully discussed the opinions of the provincial CPC Committee and government on the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational structure in the 5-day session. They heard an explanation of the opinions by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and further discussed policies and major plans for invigorating the educational undertakings of Liaoning Province.

At the meeting, Shen Xianhui, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on strengthening and improving the ideological and political work of schools.

Yang Haibo and (Wang Mingda), vice ministers of the State Educational Commission, also attended and spoke at the meeting.

Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Dai Suli, Xie Huangtian, Zhang Zhiyuan, Lin Sheng, Xu Shaofu, and Ma Longxiang, as well as other leading comrades also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1336



**NORTHEAST REGION**

**INDUSTRIAL SHENYANG CONTINUES GREENING EFFORTS**

OW171114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Shenyang, August 17 (XINHUA)--A new park extending along the south canal in Shenyang for 14.5 kilometers is completed in this heavy industrial city today.

Construction of the new park, with a water surface of 800,000 square meters and a green area of 2.2 million square meters, started in April, 1983. It links the six main parks in the city.

An official of Shenyang greening management told XINHUA that 1.13 million trees have been planted and 838,000 square meters of lawns added since 1981.

The 18 public squares in the city have been decorated with fountains, flower beds and lawns. And 103 small gardens on the avenues have been built.

Heavy smogs used to hang over Shenyang with a population of 2.8 million. In early 1950's, there were only 18,000 trees in the city, as against the 2.2 million of the present. Now 13 percent of the city's total area is covered by trees and each person possesses a green area of 3.4 square meters on average.

The local government has called on all the organizations, schools, army units and enterprises to green their courtyards by themselves.

Now a lot of Shenyang people start their morning doing exercises or studying in the small gardens, and end the day by enjoying the cool air there.

CSO: 4000/346



**NORTHEAST REGION**

**BRIEFS**

**ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATES VOLUNTEER**--A total of 118 graduates from the Shenyang No 2 ground artillery school and the Dalian Army school have volunteered to go to the southern front to take part in the war. They have left their schools for the front on 16 and 19 August. The offensive of Vietnamese invaders has aroused the patriotic enthusiasm of these soldiers. In July, they and other students vied with one another to apply to be stationed at the frontline. Those who have been approved to go to the front this time are excellent students selected through meticulous screening. On the afternoon of 18 August, prior to the departure of these students, the Shenyang No 2 artillery school held a farewell ceremony with the participation of more than 2,000 teachers, staffers, and working personnel. Six painters in Shenyang City presented these students a painting entitled "The Landscape is Like Blood." Leaders of the Dalian Army School personally saw these soldiers off at the station. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Aug 85]

**PANJIN FLOOD SITUATION**--On the morning of 20 August, after inspecting the water storage situation of the sluice gates on the (Shuangtai) He, and (Wujia) and (Chenjia) townships, key anti-flood areas near Liao He great embankment along the banks of (Shuangtai) He, Bai Liche, vice governor of the provincial government, that evening issued three directives at an anti-flood emergency conference of the Panjin City government. 1. We should place clearing work first. We should thoroughly excavate and blow up the remaining parts of small and subsidiary dikes as soon as possible and accelerate the floodwater drainage work. 2. We should further strengthen defense work. We must not begrudge financial and material resources spent on defending the dams that have not been in danger to date. We must not have the idea of leaving things to chance. We should pay a higher price to rush to deal with the emergency, once the dangerous situation occurs. 3. We should transfer the people in dangerous areas to safe areas. We must neither leave persons in inundated areas nor let them suffer from cold or hunger. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 85]

**RESCUE WORK**--The Shenyang Military District dispatched 10,000 soldiers to support our province to combat floods and to participate in rescue work. Affected by the No 9 Typhoon, our province has suffered from serious water-logging, and the disastrous situation is worsening. The PLA units stationed in our province have also suffered from relatively serious losses. Under the situation in which they were also suffering from disasters, they organized manpower to resolve difficulties with their own efforts on the one hand, and dispatched PLA units to help local areas rescue people and salvage property on the other hand. Around 1400 on 21 August, the Shenyang Military Region

dispatched some 5,000 commanders and fighters again to Haicheng, Liaozhong, Xinmin, (Xinchengzhi) District, and (Baijia) township in (Yuhong) District. So far, the Shenyang Military Region has dispatched 12,000 soldiers to combat floods together with the local people. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1336

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS RALLY COMMENDING YOUTHS

HK190900 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This morning the regional CYL committee held a rally at the Urumqi people's theatre at which it, entrusted by the appraisal committee of the motherland decorating outstanding sons and daughters in border areas, decorated 29 youths in the Urumqi areas with silver or bronze medals. Regional party and government leaders and leaders of the Xinjiang Military District attended the rally, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shan Ghe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, and (Tan Guangcai).

Amid warm applause, the leaders of the regional CPC Committee and government and the Xinjiang Military District decorated the youths being awarded with silver and bronzed medals.

Entrusted by the appraisal committee of the motherland decorating outstanding sons and daughters in border areas, the regional CYL committee presented a shining golden medal to Comrade Wang Enmao to thank him for his support to and concern for the activities of motherland decorating outstanding sons and daughters in border areas, and to express their esteem for the veteran revolutionaries and their firm determination to carry on the revolutionary cause.

Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

After the rally, the leaders and the outstanding sons and daughters in border areas who were decorated with medals had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

CSO: 4005/1339

## NORTHWEST REGION

### WANG ENMAO REVIEWS XINJIANG'S PROGRESS

OW240855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Urumqi, August 24 (XINHUA)--When Wang Enmao led troops across the Gobi deserts on a three-month march from Hami in eastern Xinjiang to Kashgar in the south in 1949 in the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang, local people described the electric lighting in Urumqi, the biggest town, as "just a bit brighter than a burning match."

Wang Enmao, who is now first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Party Committee, has witnessed the region's rapid growth.

Xinjiang celebrates the 30th anniversary of its establishment as an Uygur Autonomous Region on October 1, which is also China's national day.

"I am overjoyed at its achievements and confident of its future," Wang said. "A long-standing stable political situation, a sound economic and cultural basis and rich natural resources--what we have achieved will ensure Xinjiang's economic and cultural take-off in the near future."

He went on: "The Chinese people love peace and are willing to be on freindly terms with the people of all neighboring countries. The people of various nationalities in Xinjiang invite all foreign friends, including those in countries bordering Xinjiang, to help develop the region's natural resouces."

When the People's Liberation Army advanced into Xinjiang, Urumqi had only one outmoded generator and 100 street lamps.

The power industry now provides 3.4 billion kWh a year. This has enabled Xinjiang to build up a full range of industries, including iron and steel, coal mining, petroleum, machine building, chemicals, building materials, textiles, sugar refining and cigarette making.

There are now more than 4,000 factories and mines manufacturing 2,000 varieties of products. Industrial output was worth nearly six billion yuan last year, compared with 91 million yuan in 1949 and 380 million yuan in 1955, when the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was founded.

Wang spoke with pride of Xinjiang as standing above the nation's average number of primary and middle schools and college students per 10,000 people.

The region now has 22,000 kilometers of roads, including 8,200 kilometers of asphalted roads, as against only 3,000 kilometers of dirt roads over its land of 1.66 million square kilometers in 1949.

There are 1,400 kilometers of railways as against none. Regular flights go between the regional capital of Urumqi and 11 other cities.

Output of grain has risen 3.3 times, cotton 7.64 times and oil-bearing seeds 3.16 times since 1955. Xinjiang harvested 615,500 tons of sugar beet in 1984, making it more than self-sufficient in sugar.

The region is one of China's major pastoral areas. Following 30 years' sustained efforts, local experts have bred fine-wool sheep, whose wool is rated as comparable with that of Australia's sheep.

Animals in stock at the end of last year came to over 30 million--nearly triple the 1949 figure or an 84 percent jump over 1955.

The central government provided about 14.14 billion yuan in subsidies to Xinjiang between 1950 and 1984 and spent another 14.77 billion yuan on Xinjiang's capital construction.

The people's income has been on the increase steadily. "From now on, work in Xinjiang will focus on increasing people's prosperity."

He called attention to party leader Hu Yaobang's call to narrow the prosperity discrepancy between Xinjiang and other parts of China. Hu made an inspection tour of the region earlier this month and last.

Successful application of regional autonomy for the nationalities can be seen, he said, in the fact that the leaders of Xinjiang's 14 prefectural and city governments are all of minority nationality and 77 of all 86 rural and urban leaders are also of minority nationality.

Ismail Amat, chairman of the regional government, and Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, are Uygurs. Of the regional party committee's six secretaries, three are minority people.

"Unity of the nationalities is the guarantee for Xinjiang's economic and cultural takeoff. We persist in educating the people in mutual dependence. The ideas has struck roots," Wang Enmao said.

"Disputes are inevitable in an area inhabited by many nationalities, as is the case of a family," he noted. "When a dispute arises, Han cadres are required to do educative work among the Han people, and minority cadres to do the same among their people. Many disputes can be resolved fairly easily in this way."



We respect the religious beliefs of the minority people," he went on. Communists are atheists, he stressed, "but we abide by the Constitution that grants people the freedom to believe or not."

One of the People's Liberation Army generals marching into Xinjiang under the command of General Wang Zhen, Wang Enmao served as a leader in Xinjiang between 1949 and 1969. He has been party secretary since 1981.

CSO: 4000/349

NORTHWEST REGION

XINHUA INTERVIEWS XINJIANG'S TOMUR DAWAMAT

OW191332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 19 Aug 85

["Work in Interests of All Nationalities--Interview With Tomur Dawamat, Chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Urumqi, August 19 (XINHUA)--Under China's marriage law, a man and woman may get married at the age of 22 and 20, respectively; whereas the legally marriageable age for Xinjiang's minority nationality people is 20 for males and 18 for females.

The reduction of the marriageable age is stipulated in chairman of the Standing Committee of the Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress. The supplementary regulations for the implementation of China's marriage law, said Tomur Dawamat. [graf as received]

In an interview with XINHUA, Tomur said his committee formulated the regulations by applying the power granted to it in China's Constitution and regional autonomous nationality law. He said. [as received] Meanwhile, traditions and customs of various minority nationalities are taken into account.

Tomur explained: "Xinjiang's ethnic groups have a tradition of getting married early, particularly girls--usually at 14 or 15."

"Of course," he went on, "this is detrimental to the health of women and children. However, the marriageable age set on the majority people is hard to accept for most minority people."

The supplementary regulations are among the local legislations issued by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee concerning nationality regional autonomy.

The chairman told XINHUA: "The regional People's Congress is Xinjiang's supreme power organ, according to the Constitution. One of its major functions is to formulate and promulgate local laws and regulations in accordance with the Constitution and national laws to protect the interests of various nationalities."

About 60 percent of Xinjiang's 14 million residents belong to 12 ethnic groups, including the Uygur, Kazak, Tajik, Mongolian, Kirgiz and Xibe. In some areas, there are still cases where Islamic minority people use religious ceremonies to replace the required marriage registration. In a few places, the marriage relations break off when a husband repeats "I divorce you" three times to his wife.

Tomur noted that the regional People's Congress Standing Committee has issued regulations for the protection of the lawful rights and interests of women and children.

Under these, the so-called "marriage" without registration and "divorce" are null and void, and violators will be penalized according to the seriousness of the case.

He stressed: "Local regulations and laws issued by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee are legally binding, and represent the will and aspirations of all nationalities."

Tomur was born in 1927 in to a poor peasant family in Toksun County, Turpan Prefecture. He began supporting his 10-member family at the age of 19, after his serf father died in 1946. He joined the Chinese Communist Party after the liberation of Xinjiang in 1949 and became a leading official of the first generation of the minority nationalities.

He is now secretary of the Xinjiang Regional Party Committee, vice-minister of the State Nationality Affairs Commission and a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

He said, "Our power is granted by the people. So we must work hard in the interests of the people of all nationalities."

The regulations on the management of Xinjiang's grasslands, which came into force in early 1985, were formulated on the basis of extensive investigations and by soliciting the opinions of herders.

The regulations stipulate that Xinjiang's 50 million hectares of grasslands are owned by the state and are used by collectives. Individual herders can contract for pastureland from the collective for more than 30 years. But the contractor must pay the grassland management fees according to the number of his domestic animals (a draught animal is charged at up to three yuan a year and sheep at up to one yuan) and can keep what is left over himself.

The chairman called attention to the good results achieved since the regulations were issued half a year ago. The initiative-based responsibility system has been instituted in many pastoral counties, while herders have been issued pastureland usage certificates. In addition, farmland reclaimed from grasslands in some areas has been turned into pastureland.

The regional People's Congress is elected every five years. Its deputies are elected by the congresses at the prefectural level. There are 653 deputies to the current Sixth Regional People's Congress, with the Han people making up 36 percent and minority people the rest.

Tomur stressed that embodying the will and aspirations of various nationalities calls for a wide range of representation by deputies to People's Congresses at all levels.

Most counties in Xinjiang are inhabited by at least several nationalities. The detailed rules on direct election issued by the regional People's Congress makes it a rule to appropriately cut the number of people represented by each minority nationality deputy in an autonomous county. "This is aimed at enabling every nationality to elect its own deputies," Tomur explained.

Units of the Xinjiang production and construction corps are stationed regionwide, its employees being mostly Han people. To ensure the number of minority nationality deputies in a county, the detailed rules provide that the number of people represented by a corps deputy must exceed that represented by a deputy to the local People's Congress.

Tomur cited the following figures to illustrate what comes of the rules: 15,834 deputies were elected to People's Congresses in 1984 in 89 counties, autonomous counties, cities and urban districts; 30 percent of them were Han people, accounting for 37.5 percent of Xinjiang's population. The Kazak nationality makes up 7.3 percent of all Xinjiang's inhabitants, yet its deputies account for 11.8 percent of the total; 4.5 percent of Xinjiang's population are the Islamic Hui, yet 6.4 percent of all deputies were from this nationality; and the Kirgiz nationality accounts for 0.9 percent of the region's population, yet its deputies make up 2.1 percent of the total.

CSO: 4000/349

## NORTHWEST REGION

### EDUCATION GIVEN PRIORITY IN XINJIANG REGION

OW191208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Urumqi, August (XINHUA)--Though still lagging behind most other parts of China in economic development, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region seems to be good in education.

According to the latest statistics released by the regional administration of education, among every 10,000 local inhabitants, there are 15 college students, 21 technical school students, 344 middle school students, and 1,489 primary school students, ranking 10th, 6th, 1st and 7th, respectively, in the country.

In the economically-underdeveloped and minority-dominated region, education, especially that of minorities, has been made one of the top priorities, officials from the administration said.

As early as in 1953, the regional government decided minority education would be the central focus of the region's education drive, and at a recent education conference its position as the top priority was once again confirmed.

Xinjiang is a multi-national region with 12 minority ethnic groups, accounting for 60 percent of the region's 14 million population. But in the past, over 90 percent of the local inhabitants were illiterate or semi-illiterate.

Because of the regional government's unswerving effort to promote education, the illiteracy rate has been brought down drastically. Statistics show the rate to be about 18 percent now, compared to 35 percent in 1976.

The government increases funds at a yearly average rate of 10.8 percent to boost education, particularly minority education. The region now has 10,040 minority students in local universities, 15,353 in technical schools, 284,089 in middle schools and 1,097,363 in primary schools. About 91.4 percent of minority school-age children are in school.

While striving to popularize primary education among nationalities, the government also sees to it that their cultures and languages are preserved. Some 630 minority schools have been set up for the purpose. Such schools are not



only popular with the leading ethnic group--the Uygurs--but also can be found for some small groups like Russians whose population is just a few thousand.

In these schools, all the classes are taught in the own languages of the students. Minority students can also enter mixed or Han Chinese schools on their own accord if their parents consent. In the region, there are altogether 8,253 primary schools, 2,143 middle schools, 100 technical schools and 14 universities.

To make ties among different ethnic groups closer, all students have two hours of extra-curriculum lesson on national unity each week. Han Chinese students are encouraged to learn minority languages, mainly the Uygur language, and minority students, the Han Chinese.

Education in the cities might be easier. But in the sparsely-populated and out-of-the-way agrarian and pastoral areas, it is difficult. For nomads--Kazaks, Mongolians, Tajiks and Keregizes who move frequently on the grasslands in search of easy grazing, education is basically "horseback schooling"--teachers on horse back giving lessons to students at different tribes ranging from first grade to fifth grade--a method now considered inadequate.

At a recent education conference, the government determined that "horseback schools" should be replaced by boarding schools. According to a report of the conference, boarding schools were initiated only recently but they have amounted to 384, housing more than 70,000 students. Over half of the students receive a monthly 14 yuan stipend.

School-age children from poor outlying places, particularly 35 frontier counties, are offered a free primary education. All the expenses, tuition, textbooks, transport and accommodation, are cleared by the government. As a result, nearly 90 percent of the school-age children in rural and pastoral areas are in school.

The region has been designated to receive top priority in economic development at the turn of this century. To prepare itself for the forthcoming upsurge, according to local education officials, three new colleges will be opened soon.

In 1949, there were no more than 300 students at the region's only college--Xinjiang College. Now 14 local schools of higher learning gave more than 19,000 students. Some 42,500 students have graduated from these schools over the past 35 years, 19,100 of them being minorities.

The regional government has strictly maintained that the percentage of the minority students should roughly be according to the proportion of their population.

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**NORTHWEST REGION**

**BRIEFS**

**ISLAMIC THEOLOGY INSTITUTE, NINGXIA**--Yinchuan, September 3 (XINHUA)--The first institute of Islamic theology in the Ningxia Hui autonomous region will enroll 20 students from senior middle schools and Moslem groups this month. Over five years, they will study Arabic, Han and English languages, the "Koran" and other religious works, Islamic and other histories, law and Chinese and world geography. After graduation, religious degrees will be awarded, according to the Regional Religious Affairs Bureau. Teachers will be invited from Beijing University and selected from local experts, the bureau said. Hui Moslems comprise one-third of the four million Ningxia residents. Over the past few years, 1,600 mosques have been built or restored in the region, 2,500 imams trained or invited and more than 10,000 copies of the "Koran" printed and distributed. China now has six Islamic theology institutes and is planning to establish two more in Henan and Yunnan provinces. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 3 Sep 85]

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### CHENGDU MILITARY REGION WELCOMES POST-AMALGAMATION CADRES

HK240211 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 August, the organ cadres of Chengdu Military Region held a grand gathering to welcome cadres joining the organs as the result of amalgamation. The new work organs started work yesterday. Present at the gathering were Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Quanyou, Political Commissar Wan Haifeng, Deputy Commander Zhang Taiheng, Deputy Political Commissar Li Shuo, Chief of Staff (Tao Guojun), Political Department Director Shao Nong, and Logistics Department Director Ma Bingchen. In speeches, Fu Quanyou and Wan Haifeng urged everyone to brace spirits, work in concert, plunge into new battles with a new posture, and strive to create a new situation in the building of the units.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai, Governor Jiang Minkuan, and Chengdu Mayor Hu Maozhou extended greetings at the gathering.

The Chengdu Military Region organs have done a lot of careful work to prepare for the arrival of cadres from neighboring units. The departments have seriously introduced the work situation to the new comrades, allocated housing and quarters for them, and prepared a whole range of items needed in work. They have ensured that as soon as the new cadres joining as the result of amalgamation take up their posts, they will have an excellent work and daily life environment.

The military region organs show great changes following the amalgamation. Only one-third of the cadres in the previous two military region organ complements are retained in the complement of the new organs. There have been changes in quality in all aspects. Viewing the age structure of the cadres, relatively good success has been achieved in forming an echelon. Viewing their educational accomplishments, 25 percent of the second-grade departmental cadres have senior secondary or secondary technical education, and 65 percent have tertiary education. Some 55 percent of the section leaders have senior secondary and secondary technical education, and 42 percent have tertiary education. All the other cadres have educational standards at and above senior secondary level.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LEADERS LAUD CHENGDU PLA'S RESETTLEMENT CENTER

OW240042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Article by reporter (Chen Ruping)]

[Text] A center for developing dual-purpose personnel for army and civilian uses, which was jointly established by a certain PLA unit under the Chengdu Military Region and Chengdu City, has adopted a coordinated practice of training, evaluating, and placing demobilized cadres, thereby pioneering a new method of directional training and rational resettlement of cadres.

Recently, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, and Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chief of general staff, warmly praised this practice on two separate occasions.

The Sichuan Provincial Government and the Chengdu Military Region jointly held an on-the-spot meeting from 19 to 22 August and decided to popularize and continuously improve this new practice in the province.

The Chengdu center for developing dual-purpose personnel was set up last October, with the primary aim of organizing prospective demobilized cadres and cadres not covered by the organizational plan and helping them to transform themselves from military managerial cadres into economic managerial cadres through specialized directional training in a coordinated process of training, evaluation, and resettlement. During the 6-month training, which is divided into theoretical study and field training, the cadres will be sent to relevant enterprises to assume the post of assistant to leading cadres and learn the job during a specific period of time. After completing the training, the cadres will be jointly evaluated by local personnel departments and the PLA units. Those who pass the evaluation will be given a diploma as the required document for employment and resettlement. So far, the center has already trained 75 cadres, including 40 still undergoing field training. The remaining 35 who passed the evaluation have all been recruited by local enterprises. Among them, 17 are employed as managers or deputy managers, directors or deputy directors, or heads of the workshops of enterprises.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI CALLS ON PLA CADRES

HK170821 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] On the evening of 13 August, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai, accompanied by (A Zeng), secretary of the Aba Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, and (Ge Mingji), chairman of the Aba Autonomous Prefecture, called on cadres of the Aba Military Subdistrict working in the highlands, and listened to a report by the CPC Committee of the Aba Military Subdistrict on carrying out party rectification and implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission.

Comrade Yang Rudai said that the armed forces should attach importance to the reform of the army structure and the streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces. The armed forces should treat streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces as an important content of party rectification, properly solve the problem of ideological understanding, subordinate themselves to organizational assignments, take into account and serve the overall situation, continue working hard till the last minute, and properly carry out various work. All localities must vigorously support the army in reforming the army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces, welcome the administration of the People's Armed Forces Departments by local authorities, welcome army cadres to (words indistinct), make proper arrangements for resettling retired army cadres, effectively do concrete work in finding jobs for sons and daughters of retired army cadres and in housing them, and support the army in reforming the army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces with their practical actions.

Comrade Yang Rudai also highly praised the army cadres working in the highlands and stressed that it is necessary to give preferential treatment to cadres working in the highlands in regard to their retirement and transfers and to properly place them.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

**AIR FORCE TRANSPORT PLANES**--According to a report by JINGJI RIBAO, the PLA Air Force has obtained approval from the Central Military Commission to sell some of its surplus transport planes at preferential prices to various localities to help develop civil air transportation. Under the program of reduction-in-strength reorganization drawn up by the Central Military Commission, the air force is expected to have some 200 surplus transport planes. As of 4 August, sales contracts for 14 such planes had been signed with air transport companies in Henan and Yunnan Provinces. It is reported that 13 air transport companies in 11 provinces and municipalities have thus far contacted the air force for purchase of the planes. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 13 Aug 85 OW]

**YUNNAN FRONTLINE SOLDIERS COMMENDED**--The headquarters of the PLA forces on the Yunnan frontline held a meeting from 15 to 17 August to commend personnel for meritorious service in the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam. More than 200 soldiers were commended. Eight from Shanghai received the Merit Citation, First Class. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Aug 85]

**PLA INSTITUTE ENROLLS CIVILIANS** -- In the interest of military-civilian cooperation, the PLA Institute of Engineering Technology has agreed to enroll 200-odd commuting undergraduate students in computer science and engineering courses in order to educate a group of computer specialists for Henan Province. Their program lasts 4 years after which time they will receive either diplomas or certificates of course completion according to their status and school regulations. [By Diao Gubi [0431 6328 4310], commandant of the PLA Institute of Engineering Technology] [Summary] [Zhengzhou HENAN HUABAO in Chinese No 4, 1 Jul 85 p 10]

**ROCKET ENGINEER NOTED** -- Hu Shixiang [5170 0013 4382] is a high-level engineer at a certain rocket launch site in the northwest. An outstanding graduate of Harbin Engineering University, he has participated in 17 satellite test launches, has successfully implemented 28 technical innovations and has received the launch site's S&T achievement award 5 times. [By Liu Dianru [0491 3013 1172] and Li Xiaodong [2621 2556 2639]] [Summary] [Shanghai GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 2]

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